Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO. 105. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
7th June ..	Merkara ..	8,235	
14th " ..	Chanda ..	6,109	Only has accommodation for twenty passengers.
14th " ..	Kashmir ..	8,841	
21st " ..	Nevasa	9,071	

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

As far as can be foreseen, passages in vessels during June, will only be available for holders of "A" and "B" grade certificates.

Return Tickets for first and second class available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
7th June ..	Dunera ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
9th June ..	Dwarka	Karachi sails 1 p.m.
9th " ..	Ellora	Karachi direct.
10th " ..	Pundua ..	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kaifuku Maru	R. Nakanishi	3181	8th June	10th June
Kiyokawa Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	17th June	28th June
Kirin Maru	K. Urata	4763	17th June	28th June
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	5th July	16th July

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi ..	6th June	17th June	Japan.
Burma Maru	S. Imai ..	15th June	24th "	Japan.
Ganges Maru	S. Arai ..	15th June	25th "	Japan.
Shokwa Maru	M. Miyatake ..	14th June	21st "	Genoa and Marseilles

(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA, Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31 December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan Dairen Frengtien Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons Manila Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York Osaka, Peking Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager, Bombay,

Post Box No. 207 Horaby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Opp. Bank of Bombay

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS, Bombay and Deccan,

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

9, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	28,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	22,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., (Bharat Buildings), Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:

Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS. 224, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO., Manager.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3400.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MACHINERY MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS OF MACHINERY PARTS.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY PARTS FOR BLOW ROOM, DRAWING AND "SPEED" FRAMES AND MULES, BY THE WELL-KNOWN MAKERS PLATTS AND ASA LEES.

Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., will on MONDAY, the 9th day of June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction under instructions from Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., at the Apollo Mill on De Lisle Road Chinchpoogly.

A large quantity of Machinery parts for Blow Room, Drawing and "Speed" Frames and Mules, by well-known makers Platts and Asa Lees.

The above are now on view at the Mill Premises and a detailed list of the articles can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE on TUESDAY, 10th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at "Wellesley House," Cooperage, near the Bandstand, very valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, meatsafes, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumb-waiters, rich glassware, porcelainware and platedware, marble top tables, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, rich engraving, rich carpets, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved tables, flower stands, teapoys, carved writing table, Soundy's sweet-toned cottage piano, silver show case, baby's perambulator, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, Singer sewing machine, roll top writing table, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, revolving book cases, refrigerator ice chest, easy chairs cooking utensils, etc.

The property of A. Menesse, Esq., of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY, and Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th June, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 7th June, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms on account of the concerned the following goods:—

Goodell Pratt Tool, Horn Bulb, Clips, Magic Decarbonizer, Goodwins Self-Plugging Taps, Ambora Soft Soap, Tyre Reviver, Goodell-Pratt Plain and Ratchet Braces, Glad Rag Polishing cloth large and small, Hacksaw Frames, Adjustable, Millars Fall Hackshaw Frames, Bolt Clippers, Emery Grinders, Vices, Motor Cycle and Cars Pumps, Sponges, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of 100 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 9th June, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.'s Goods Yard Colaba, on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following cotton, slightly damaged by fire.

Chukjumra to Bombay, Inv. 2 and 3 of 1-5-19, 100 and 100 bales F. P. Cotton.

100 bales, high class, stapled Lyallpore American cotton, belonging to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd., specially selected and purchased by their representatives.

AUCTION SALE OF 135 TONS OILED JUTE ROPE ABOUT 15,00,000 YARDS.

Under instructions from the Deputy Controller (Transit) I.M.B., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 10th June, 1919, at 3 p.m. at No. 13 Shed, Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—

About 135 tons Oiled Jute Rope equalling 15,00,000 yards damaged by fire and water.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 DRUMS CALCIUM CARBIDE.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction THURSDAY, the 12th June, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. M. K. Mudaliar of Madras, the following goods, arrived per S. S. "Siam Maru."

50 Drums, Calcium Carbide, each containing 100 lbs.

The above goods can be seen at the Alexandra Dock in Hazardons Goods Warehouse near No. 6 shed.

MENESSE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th June, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of the Right to a Lease for 3 years, of a Valuable Plot of Municipal Land, at the Junction of Gunbow Street, Raghunath Dadaji Street and Bomanji Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th June, 1919, at 4 p.m., (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises:—

The right to lease for 3 years the vacant piece of land comprising an area of 107 square yards or thereabouts situate at the junction of Gunbow Street, Raghunath Dadaji Street and Bomanji Lane, Fort.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SULPHUR BLACK PASTE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 7th inst. at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned.

7 casks sulphur black paste each about 5 cwt.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 7th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the office concerned and on account of the concerned.

2 rolls of rubber insertion cloth.

42 parcels Films and Posters slightly damaged.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature brougham.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria with a bay Arab horse, 5 years, and a set of harness.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred cabriolet with a bay Waler mare and a set of harness.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred cabriolet with a black Arab horse 3 years and a set of harness.

1 Bay Waler horse, very good saddle horse, very fast and showy.

1 15-20 H.-P. 4 cylinder, 7 seater, Landaulette De Dion Motor Car, newly painted and overhauled fitted with electric lights, stepney and tools, etc., in good running order.

1 French Renault 2 cylinder Car five seater in excellent running order.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

Rare Opportunity for Rajas, Princes and Wealthy Gentlemen to decorate Halls, Drawing Rooms, Temples, Museums and Gardens.

On SUNDAY, the 8th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned furniture (brought from Joonagad for the purposes of sale) at Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, next to Messrs. Cummoo Jaffer Sulleman's Workshop, the valuable and handsome rare artistic furniture belonging to the estate of late Vazir Saheb Bhandinbhoy of Junagad and Nawab Saheb Rasoolkhajee consisting of Bohemian cut glass double swings with music Bohemian suites of sofas and chairs, real cut glass writing tables, dressing tables, teapoys, stands, cabinets, cupboards, almyrahs, electric hanging chandeliers, and wall and table lamps, large and small mirrors with Bohemian frames, glass plates and small handas, etc., teakwood and blackwood furniture such as single and double door full size almyrahs, cabinets screens, sofas, chairs, newly designed sofas and chairs, large and small brass wall clocks, solid silver hookas, one iron safe, with stands, etc., etc., too many to describe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE NAINSOOKS, No. 1010 and Mexicans as Wrappers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Moolji Jaitha Market Champa Gully opposite Dharamraj Gully door near Cloth Press, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Mirza Mahmood Shirazee.

45 bales each 50 pieces E. D. Sassoon and Co. white nainsooks No. 1010, 38 by 22 yards.

90 pieces Mexicans as Wrappers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The goods are lying in the Port Trust Bonded Warehouse P. and V. Docks.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Jacob Sassoon Mill, Soparibang Road, Parel, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Agents, the E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Khimji Khaki:—

Card Bump Dropping about 17,348 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the Right to a Lease of a valuable Plot of Municipal Land at Abdul Rehman Street, opposite Alhaibaugh.

Under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 16th June, 1919, at 3 p.m., (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises.

The right to a lease for 20 years, the vacant piece of land comprising an area of 627 square yards or thereabouts situate on the West side of Abdul Rehman Street at its junction with 3rd Agiary Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, next to Daryai Mahal, very valuable and handsomo made-to-order F. P. housebold furniture by Devji Canji, McKenzie Roberts, Wimbridge and others, very rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, rich tapestry lined Chesterfield sofas and sets large sliding, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror backside board and dumb waiters, rich Persian carpets, curtain poles, rich cabinets, rich engravings, drawing room sofas and chairs, cabinets, old china jars and plaques, ornaments, rich oil paintings by ancient painters, teapoys, marble top tables, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, hat-stand, China and coir matting, single and double meatsafes, rich garden tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of P. S. Mehenti, who, having sold his bungalow is selling his furniture.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th June, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST.

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India

V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAHS CHIEFS AND CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT NARAYEN DABULKAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

SALE on SUNDAY, the 15th June. 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee in the Deed of Mortgage dated 13th April, 1918, made between Sir Vussonji Trikamji of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 15th day of June, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell off by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of land (together with the messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon) situate at and fronting the Narayen Dabulker Road, Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement eight thousand two hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 30 and 30 and New Nos. 16361-16366, Old Survey No. 26-26-26 and New Survey No. 7218-7219 and bounded on the East by the properties lately belonging to Ramdas Keshavji and Dwarkadas Shamji, on the West by the sea shore, on the North by the property lately belonging to Naranji Dwarkadas Vussonji and on the South partly by the Narayen Dabulker Road, and partly by the property formerly belonging to Hormusji Nowroji Cooper and now belonging to Meherali Fakira and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "D" Ward No. S. 3343 (1) and 3343 (2) and 3344 and Street Nos. I 1A and 2 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

N.B.—The property consists of three bungalows and is perfectly suitable for residence of Princes and Noblemen, besides it commands a beautiful and rare view of the sea side.

GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers.

Bombay 6th June, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

22, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHIM GOPI TANK ROAD.

Under instructions from Gadmal Chilajee, transferee of the second mortgage dated the 27th day of November, 1915, and made between Mukund Vithoba Kowli of the one part and Nemichand Anopchand and Rukhmadas Punamchand of the other part, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction undermentioned property on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mukund Vithoba Kowli on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of June, 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises under the terms of the before mentioned Indenture of second mortgage and is subject to the Indenture of first mortgage dated the 21st day of June, 1912, and made between the said Mukund Vithoba Kowli of the one part and Devjee Dadoba Thakur of the other part, and also subject to the particulars and conditions of sale.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being on the west side of the Gopi Tank Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 692 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by the passage leading to the Jambli Tank, on or towards the East by the property of Balgovindas Hurgovindas on or towards the South by the property of Champabad Sadanand, and on or towards the West by the property of Bhai Dhondiba Patil registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 17, Collector's New No. A/3489 Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 1A/1494 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in the G Ward No. 4879 (1) and Street No. 297 and which said premises are in the occupation of Mukund Vithoba Kowli the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsetjee Rustomjee and Devidas attorneys for the 2nd Mortgagee at their office No. 5, Bell, Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th June, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. MANSUKHLAL LAKHMIDAS TO DISSOLVE THE PARTNERSHIP.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th June, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Iron Mart of Messrs. Mansukhlal Lakhmidas at Carmac Bunder, the stock-in-trade of the said Messrs. Mansukhlal Lakhmidas consisting of angle iron, bar iron, hoop iron, round and square bars, etc., to dissolve the partnership.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO BUY VERY OLD AND RARE INDIAN HAND CARVED RICH FURNITURE.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 8TH JUNE 1919, AT 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Auction sale of valuable handsome [illegible] hold teak and blackwood furniture old Indian hand-carved rich furniture, one large sofa, chandeliers, glassware, chinaware, platedware, etc., of Bomanji Sorabji Jamshedji Batliwala, Esq., and others.

On SUNDAY, the 8th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the bungalow situate opposite the bungalow of Byramji Jijibhoy Esq., at Haji Ali Street, at Pardeo, the household handsome furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumb-waiter, side-board drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almyrahs, ward-robes, clothes, hanging and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and writing tables, arm and armless chairs, marble top centre tables, artistic corner cabinets, iron and teakwood cots, mirror back side-board, clothes baskets, palm-stands, chiffoniers, jardineers, fancy teapoys, reclining sofa, revolving books case, hatstands tow[illegible]-horse, flower pots, rich pictures in frames, wash-hand tables, handsome perambulator, old and rich Indian hand carved furniture, chandelliers, glass door book case, pier tables, platedware, crockeryware, glassware, large safe, copper, brass and aluminium pots, corrugated sheets, old iron, etc., etc.

The property of Bomonji Sorabji Jamshedji, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th June, 1919.

For your Household and Office requisites always run to the

B. Maneklal & Co.'s AUCTION ROOMS, FIRST

BEFORE YOU GO ELSEWHERE

Most of your requirements will surely be fulfilled at a nominal cost.

Everything can be had at fixed rates on all week days except Saturday.

Rooms:—Entrance Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 3297.

DROPS OF INK MAKE MILLIONS THINK

and to write with a bad ink

IS A BLUNDER.

'Inkotina' marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

Try and reap its Benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 2.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competant SHORTHAND-TYPIST for Attorneys Office. Apply stating experience and salary expected to Box No. 640, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2508

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Ordinary TYPIST, pay Rs. 30 per month. Also Despatch Clerk. Apply Box No. 645, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2518

WANTED.—A Gujarathi knowing TYPIST for an Insurance Company. Apply sharp to Box No. 648, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2529

WANTED—A GUJRATI HINDOO GRADUATE as assistant to the Secretary, Arya Vidya Sabha, Bombay. Apply Dr. KALIANDAS J. DESAI, Bhooleshavar. 2524

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK, Typist preferred, acquainted with Fire Insurance Business. Apply Box No. 649, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2530

WANTED.—PAID CANDIDATES or SECTION-WRITERS for work in the Small Cause Court, Bombay. Prospects of permanent Government service. Matriculates and School Finals preferred. Apply to the REGISTRAR. 2516

WANTED—An experienced MANAGING CLERK for an Attorney's Office. A B.A., LL.B. or a failed Solicitor preferred. Apply to Box No. 650, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2531

WANTED—An energetic CANVASSER for up-country for Hardware Line. Pay according to qualifications plus commission. Apply Box No. 644, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2518

WANTED—Competent CLERKS to correspond in English and Gujaroti and TYPIST for Exporting-Importing Office, one having experience in line should apply with testimonials to Box No. 643, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2510

WANTED

WANTED—By a respectable firm having Offices in England, France, Italy, etc., and good connections U. S. A., SALESMEN experienced in yarn piecegoods, millstores, cutlery, stationery, paper and other lines. Apply stating terms to Box No. 647, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2522

FOR SALE.

PHOTO PAPERS unsensitized for Heliographic Copying of Plans, Drawings, Designs, etc., by the Ferro-Prussiate process. Ask for samples and prices. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART. Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—A 4

DUPLICATING sundries for D. Gestetner's Duplicators now received regularly direct from the manufacturers. Stencil papers, inks of various colours, and other sundries. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—B 4

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—One BLOCK at Chowpatty French Road, from 1st July, 1919, for Hindu. Apply to S. G. BANKER, No. 34, Chowpatty. 2493

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICE

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of Naves and Axles, will be received up to one p.m., (Bombay Time), on the 28th day of July, 1919.

Form of Contract specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive it free of charge by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

E. J. HALE.
Municipal Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla.
Bombay, 4th June 1919.
2521

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KRISHNARAO SHAMRAO MURANJAN, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the property described in the schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 230 feet in length and 185 feet in breadth or thereabouts with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Morbad Road, Taluka Kalian, Zilla Thana, bearing portion of Survey Nos. 75-76, Pot. No. 1, Mouze Chikancarh and bounded on or towards the North by a Public Road on or towards the South by the G. I. P. Railway, on or towards the East by the land granted to the Shah Durgah and on or towards the West by Jogleker's Bag.

Dated this 2nd June, 1919.

PANDIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2500

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RUSTOMJI EDULJI MEHTA, Bai BHIKHAIJI, wife of the said Rustomji Edulji Mehta, SHIRINBAI, daughter of the said Rustomji Edulji Mehta and wife of Rustomji Cawasji Mehta, MANEKSHAW NASSARWANJI POCHKHANAWALLA and JEHANGIR MERWANJI MEHTA, has contracted to sell to our client, Bai BHIKHAIJI SHAVAKSHAW CHOKSEY, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being Plot No. 8A of Gamdevi Estate, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 522 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 7335 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2881 (3) and Street No. 1B and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by land of Board laid out as a Service passage, on or towards the West by Hughes Road, on or towards the North by Plot No. 7 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Bai Dhanbai Kaikhushru Nicholson and on or towards the South by Plot No. 8B.

Dated this 5th day of June, 1919.

DEVIDAS H. KASABWALA,
for Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram & Madan,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NUSSERVANJI DHUNJIBHOY KARANI, of Bombay, Parsin Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Gondavli in Andheri, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, Sub-Registration District Bandra, containing by admeasurement 2,735 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Notified Area Committee's No. 89 and bounded on the East by the property of Manekji Hormusji Nicholson, on the West by the property of the purchaser, on the North by Goor Charan and on the South by Andheri-Kurla Road and which said premises were formerly in the occupation or possession of Sorabji Dorabji Ranjee and are now in the occupation or possession of the vendor.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1919.

BHIMJI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2527

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of HAJI EBRAHIM TYAB, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Chukla Street, near Jakeria Musjid, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

(1.) ALI MAHOMED HAJI SULLEMAN, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Chukla Street near Jakeria Musjid, outside the Fort of Bombay, a nephew of the deceased abovenamed and (2) ZAINAB BAI, widow of Haji Ebrahim Tyab, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Chakla Street, near Jakeria Musjid, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI.
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 5th day of May, 1919.
Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.
2533 Attorneys for Petitioners.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 CASES CALCUTTA TEA.

THIS DAY FRIDAY the 6th June at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Manilal Amthalal and on account and at the risk of Seth Vallabhdas Dosabhoy:—

12 cases each 105 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 42.
10 cases each 92 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 43.
10 cases each 105 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 45.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE WAGGON F. P. COTTON.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th June, at 4-30 p.m. at the end of New Shed of their Cotton Yard at Colaba:—

Guntakal to Colaba. B. B. and C. I. Rly.
Waggon No. 19506.

1 waggon F. P. Cotton.
The above consignment was burnt in transit.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 157 PACKAGES TURKEY RED (KASUMBA).

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-15 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Ruttonsey Kanji & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Nathalal Chaganlal & Co.

21 packages Turkey Red (Kasumba) No. 9145. 40 yds.
21 packages Turkey Red (Kasumba) No. 9245. 40 yds.
22 packages Turkey Red (Kasumba) No. 9345. 40 yds.
18 packages Turkey Red (Kasumba) No. 9445. 40 yds.
22 packages Turkey Red (Kasumba) No. 9150. 40 yds.
22 packages Turkey Red (Kasumba) No. 9250. 40 yds.
19 packages Turkey Red (Kasumba) No. 9350 40 yds.
12 packages Turkey Red (Kasumba) No. 9450. 40 yds.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS. CONTRACTORS. FURNITURE AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

SALE OF ABOUT 400 TONS TEAKWOOD SCANTLINGS, LIKE EUROPE CUT, POSTS, PATTIAS, SLEEPERS, POLIARS, DANDLIS, BAROD, PATE, ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Auction at the Godown of Messrs. Miller and Timber Trading Corporation at Mustafa Bazar, Victoria Road, Byculla, by order of Messrs. Haji Bachoo Varaya and Sons:—

About 400 tons Teakwood Scantlings like Europe cut above 6 feet, sizes 5 by 3, 5 by 4, 6 by 3, 6 by 4, 5 by 3, 6 by 1, 6 by 3, 4 by 1, 4 by 3, 5 by 1
and
Posts, Pattias, Sleepers, Poliars, Dadlies, Barods, Pate, etc., above 2½ feet. Sizes 5 by 3, 5 by 4, 6 by 3, 6 by 4, 6 by 1, 6 by 3, 5 by 3, 5 by 1, 4 by 1, 4 by 3.

P.S.—The above goods will be sold in lots suitable to merchants.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On Monday, the 9th June at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. Mehta & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrjgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thucker Dhurmsey Morarji and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Gajanand Rameshwar (cunning of Gulabraj Kedarmal,)

5 Bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 99000.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th June, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS THE

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

In the Leading London Musical Successes

To-Night at 9-30 p.m. "ARLETTE"

Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

BY THE UNIVERSAL REQUEST

Daily at 6-30 "THE ROMANCE OF TARZAN"

The Cataclysmic Romance of a Primeval man and his modern mate midst Jungle Wilds and Palaces.

EMPIRE Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

FRANK KEENAN America's Greatest Character Actor

IN AN EXTRA SELECTED STAR PHOTOPLAY

"THE MIDNIGHT STAGE"

A DAMNING WEB OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE ENMESHES JOHN LYNCH—WOVEN BY HIS EVIL AND UNSCRUPULOUS "DOUBLE." DOOMED BY THE VIGILANTES TO A DISHONORABLE DEATH HE IS SAVED BY HIS ENEMY'S POOR DISCARDED PLAYTHING, WHOM HE HAD BEFRIENDED.

MR. KEENAN plays in this drama a dual role similar to those made famous by the late Sir Henry Irving—two distinct and separate characters, as far apart as the Poles, one man square and honest and upright, the other an arch-thief and road agent—their paths cross in this golden pine rimmed melting-pot of the west.

THE LAST DAY!

The Glorious Photo-play, narrating a sad and terrible blunder of a high-born Princess and its fatal consequences

"THE CARNIVAL"

(5 parts—5000 feet)

will be screened for the last time to-day at; 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.).

"THE CARNIVAL"

is full of most exciting events, gorgeous pageantry, and superb scenario. Hundreds of lovely children, clad in most costly costumes, delight the audiences with their charming work.

Don't fail to bring your kiddies to-day—they will enjoy

"THE CARNIVAL"

to their hearts content.

The Programme includes the Gaumont Gazette and a screaming Billie Ritchie Comic.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

RUTH ROLAND

THE BEAUTIFUL DAREDEVIL HEROINE

Will perform to-night

TWO DEATH-DEFYING DARING FEATS

In two further thrilling episodes

"A LEAP THROUGH SPACE"

and

"THE SUN MESSAGE"

of the great Pathe Serial

"HANDS UP"

NOW NEARING ITS TREMENDOUS CLIMAX.

A Story continuing at cyclonic speed! Teeming with exciting and amazing scenes! Thrilling to the marrow!

SEE MISS ROLAND IN MARVELLOUS FEATS!
SEE THE TERRIBLE FIGHT BETWEEN COW-BOYS AND INCAS!

Also Chimpanzie and Green Monkey of French E. Africa, Col. (Instructive); The Man at the Helm (War Topical); Gazette (Topical) and, "Check your Baggage". (Comic).

Every day: 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

Matinee: Every Sat., Sun., & Holidays at 5 p.m.

Extra Show: Every Sunday at 3 30 p.m.

Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

IMPERIAL

ETHEL CLAYTON IN SOULS ADRIFT

A "World" feature in five Soul-stirring reels.—Love, hate and the desire for revenge on a desert island! A proud, wealthy Society debutante, and a handsome, but impecunious engineer of a yacht, in a fascinating situation! A real romantic offering

together with the latest

UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE

and a nester Comedy.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaon.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

"DID YOU EVER HAVE A GOOD TIME?"

If you wish for a really good time, don't fail to see

MRS. CHARLIE CHAPLIN

this Week at the

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market
IN THE SPLENDID
"JEWEL" PRODUCTION

Price of a Good Time.

A story of life, laughter, pleasure and delight.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

is the exquisite work turned out by

Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS

of 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, whose beautiful jewelleries or artistic designs gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 5.

S S British Emperor—Whitburn—Abadan—May 29.

DEPARTURES.

June 5.

S S Shuster—Parry—Jeddah.
S S Sierra Negra—Carter—Marseilles.

June 5.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Gallia for Calcutta
Steamer Csanda for London
Steamer Khosrou for Jeddah.

June 5.

S S British Emperor:—The Shaw Wallace Co.'s steamer British Emperor, 2,816 tons, Captain N. W. Whitburn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of liquid fuel oil, which port she had left on 29th ultimo.

S S Shustar:—The P G S N Co.'s steamer Shustar, 1,718 tons, Captain D. E. Parry, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo and 824 pilgrims.

S S Sierra Negra:—The steamer Sierra Negra, 1,228 tons, Captain E. Carter, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Marseilles, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 5th June, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

A Zeyani ..	P Gulf	N F	N F	.. P G S N Co
B Merlan ..	N F	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
C & R Wanetta ..	N F	N F	N F	.. W & A'Graham & Co
D & E Shustar	Jeddah	5-6-19		.. P G S N Co
F Havilda ..	Rangoon	N F		.. Morrison & Co
G Martinique	Bangkok	6-6-19		.. G Arbuthnot & Co
H Linga ..	N F	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
L M Nurani ..	Bassein	N F	N F	.. T M & Co
M Revanoe ..	N F	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
O H Jaz ..	N F	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
Q Pasaga ..	Zanzibar	10-6-19		.. M M & Co
Q Supremus-pursvy ..	N F	N F	N F	.. E H Harson

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Iran ..	N F	N F	N F	.. H S Shustary & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarma'i ..	N F	N F	N F	.. E Nixon & Co
Satavari ..	Karachi	5-6-19		.. E Nixon & Co
Saraswati ..	N F	N F	N F	.. R I M
Satranji ..	N F	N F	N F	.. R I M

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Boats of Rasire ..	N F	N F	N F	.. W & A Graham & Co
4 Kowelt ..	Aden	6-6-19		.. T M & Co
6 D Jemjor ..	Marseilles	N F		.. Rolli Bros.
7 Wirlgy ..	N F	N F	N F	.. M & Co
12 & 13 Ranee	Rangoon	6-6-19		.. T M & Co
14 Veramre	N F	N F		.. Dadabhai Khanat Vazi
14 Lhasa ..	Karachi	6-6-19		.. M & Co
16 War Mandan ..	N F	N F	N F	.. D R I M

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Barpeta	Basra	8-6-19		.. M M & Co
4 Hougmoh'ster		8-6-19		.. R I M
6 Wa. Tadji	N F	N F		.. M M & Co
7 Meikera	London	N F		.. M M & Co
8 Chakdina	Bassein	6-6-19		.. M M & Co
9 Kgar ..	Busreh	6-6-19		.. M M & Co
10 North Brook	Basra	10-6-19		.. R I M
12 Dourak	Shanghai	7-6-19		.. M M & Co
13 Volumnia	Java	6-6-19		.. D R I M
13 Shah Jahan ..	Rangoon	9-6-19		.. T Morrison & Co
15 Dara ..	Calcutta	6-6-19		.. D R I M
17 Coconada	Basra	9-6-19		.. M M & Co

EXPORTS.

June 5.

S S Chanda for London:—207 cwts Nux Vomica, Manekjee Mansey; 142 cwts mica in blocks, Towner Jones & Co.; 85 cwts pepper, 29 cwts turmeric, M. A. Kayum; 320 cwts buffalo horns, 445 cwts deer horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 654 cwts cassein flour, C. Jivanlal & Co.; 52½ cwts fish maws, Rahimtoola Dhanji & Co.; 100 cwts cattle fish, A. Cassim; 100 cwts cattle fish, A. M. Husein; 6,300 cwts cotton seed, D. B. Khair & Co.; 5,601 cwts linseed, Sunday and Co.; 8,000 cwts linseed, Sunday & Co.; 1,000 cwts myrabolams Kalyandas Bros.; 39 cases bristles, G. A. Begbie & Co.; 9 cases bristles, Allen Bros.; 350 cwts chuiney, Framji Nowroji; 50 bales hemp D. B. Khan & Co.; 4,000 cwts cotton seed, 400 cwts linseed, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 150 bales hemp, Mooridhar Goorishanker; 200 bales hemp, Odhavjee Govindjee & Co.; 301 bales hemp, Gokaldas Virjee & Co.; 200 bales hemp, Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co.; 250 bales hemp, Lukmanji Ebrahimjee; 163 cwts M. O. P. shell, Carmedi Janmohamed; 164 cwts gum kadaya, 116 cwts cardawan, 64 cwts gum myrsh 20 cwts coffee, Esmail Dossa & Co.

S S Warterlip for London:—24,009 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.; 6,000 cwts linseed, Turner Morrison & Co.; 2,000 cwts linseed, R. S. Forage & Sons; 6,027 cwts linseed, K. M. Nathoo; 4,001 cwts linseed, Bombay Company; 4,000 cwts rape seed, 8,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts castor seed, Sunday & Co.; 13,000 cwts cotton seed, 7,999 cwts linseed, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 1,200 cwts kurdee seed, 400 cwts niger seed, 1,000 cwts linseed, A. Dutt.

S S Chanda for Marseilles, 1,000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Dalemoor, for Marseilles, 1,769 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORT.

June 5.

S S Havildar from Bassein, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.:—24,061 bags rice.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, May 31st.

	Bales
Total in Sight	
Egyptian Visible Supply	Not received.
East Indian ,, ,, ...	
American ,, ,, ...	
Other ,, ,, ...	
Total Sales	58,000
East Indian Sales	1,000
Total Speculation	
,, Export	..
East Indian Export	..
,, ,, Stock	56 000
,, ,, Forwarded	2,700
,, ,, Actual Exports	700
,, ,, Imports	4,000
,, ,, Speculation	..
American Afloat	150,000
East Indian Afloat	7,000
Total Afloat	177,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 30th

Day's Receipts at all U.S Ports ..	
,, Export to Great Britain	Nil
,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York July	
,, ,, Oct.	Closed.
,, ,, Jan	
Spot Cotton at New York	
,, ,, Orleans	32.25—13
Futures at New Orleans July	31.67— 5
,, ,, Oct.	30.19— 5

	Bales
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..	101 000
,, Exports to Great Britain	52,000
,, ,, to France and Continent ..	19,000
,, ,, to Japan	35,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,303.000
,, ,, at Interior Ports ..	Not received

New York, May 31st.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	..
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	7 000

New York June 3rd

Futures at New York July	..30.94—64
,, ,, Oct.	..29.95—87

MONEY MARKETS.

London, May 31st.

Bentes 3 %	62
Bar Silver Spot	53
2 months hence	53

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3 5/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/8
,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	55½ Transfer.
Rupee Paper 3 % Nominal	58
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan ..	68½
Government Securities 3 %	59½ Transfer.
Ex. On London at Paris Francs ..	29.37

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 77
Hongkong Bank	£ 106

WAR LOANS

London, May 31st

5½ % 1925—1928	£88¾
4½ % 1925—1945	£99¼ Unchgd.
5 % New	£94 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London May 31st

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs Quoted	80
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Quoted	80
Wheat Afloat U. K.	1,760,000

SEEDS

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold May-July Quoted	860
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-ship May-July Quoted	900
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	820
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Quoted	980
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) July-Aug. Paid Sellers	890
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) June-Augt	600
Forla Rapeseed June-July Sellers	880

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£82
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£78¾
Copper Brazlers	£112
Yellow Metals	10¾
Hard Spelter	23¼

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 D & F. Calcutta July-Sept Sellers	32
Fine White Java D. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Value	35

Tone:—Very firm—No business.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June-July Value	1/10

Tone:—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 5.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 561 for Fully Good Broach July-August, and fluctuated between Rs. 560 and Rs. 554. Several minor fluctuations occurred between these rates. At 4 p.m., the price was Rs. 555½, and after advancing to Rs. 558 the bazaar closed at Rs. 554, advanced to Rs. 557, and closed as under.

There has been a fair demand for ready cotton by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-August	553
Fully Good Bengal	July	432
Fine Oomras	July	468
Good Southerns	May-June	528
Good Southerns	July-August	529

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 5TH JUNE 1919.

			Rs.
Fully Good	M.G. Broach	July-Augt	555
,,	,, Bengal	July	435
Fine	M.G. Oomras	July	483
Good	Southerns	May-June	537
,,	,,	July-August.	542

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Description.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal ..	455	443	430	415	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab.	450	438	426	410	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 2	505	495	477	..	
Cent al Provinces.	525	515	497	..	
M.G. Broach ..	565	560	550	540	
M.G. Southerns ..	..	550	545	537	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4th June 1919.

Cotton	13,702 bales
Wheat	3,458 Qrts.
Linseed	17,839 ,,
Rape, etc.	1,899 ,,
Gingellyseed	77 ,,
Poppyseed	982 ,,
Groundnuts	2,119 ,,
Castorseed	958 ,,
Rice	275,877 ,,
Myrabollams	1,137 ,,
Cottonseed	36 036 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2,236 ,,
Jewar	2,920 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 5th 6-0, p. m.

Ready:	Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80 ..	74 0 0	....
,, Cawnpore 70-80	74 0 0	....
,, Karachi Bengla ..	74 0 0	....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	17 0 0	....
,, Cawnpore	17 0 0	....
,, Yellow Cawnpore	17 12 0	....
Linseed Brown Bold ..	21 4 0	22 0 0
,, Tiha ..	20 12 0	21 8 0
Toolseed White 60-70 ..	110 0 0	....
,, Gujar 75-80 ..	107 0 0	....
,, Black ..	105 0 0	....
,, Gujar 50-50 ..	92 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	20 0 0	....
Groundnuts ..	106 0 0	....
Barley ..	9 0 0	....
Rowriseed ..	43 0 0	....
Castorseed ..	84 0 0	....

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, June 5th.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p.
Davida No. 10 ..	1 0 12
Shapurji No. 10 ..	0 15 12
Currimbhai No. 18½ ..	1 0 12
Light Houses No. 6½ ..	0 13 8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 5th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic ..	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand ..	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s ..	1 8 3/8
T/s Demand ..	245
American Dollars ..	260½
Hongkong ..	218
Shanghai ..	321
Japan ..	129
Singapore ..	142

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 5.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 32-13-6.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France 240.
Credit 3 Msd/a 266.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 130.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 125.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 214.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 316.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 142.
D. D. on New York Rs. 260/8/0.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds Due 1920-22 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 96.
3½ per cent. Paper 70.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 89.
4 per cent. Trust Long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 82.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tana 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

Local Market was closed owing to settlement.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, for the day ended 31st May 1919:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 50 lacs.	
,, Paid up	25,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c. ..	5,91,37,000
Sundries	3,67,000
Total Rs. ..	6,31 04,000

ASSETS

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	1,16 58,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	1,59,03,000
Bills Discounted	50,82,000
Sundries	2,82,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc. ..	2 71,74,000
Total Rs	6,31,04,000

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 5th June, 1919, was 29.904 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THE SPLIT INFINITIVE.

The "Morning Post" says:—

While many people, including some who write for publication, are completely unappalled by the split infinitive, on many others it jars intolerably. The President of Magdalen some years ago wrote on the margin of an undergraduate's essay that the avoidance of the split infinitive was "the mark of a scholar and a gentleman." When Lord Robert Cecil was examining a witness before the Marconi Commission the witness replied to a question in a phrase which embraced a split infinitive. Lord Robert—to the amusement of those present who noticed it—repeated the phrase, putting the words in the correct order, before proceeding to his next question.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*THURSDAY, June,* 5.

Mr. T. E. Armstrong, Agency Engineer, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date on which he avails himself of it.

Captain J. C. Tate, Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, to act as Agency Engineer, Kathiawar, in addition to his own duties during Mr. T. F. Armstrong's absence on leave.

W. H. Bennett, Middlesex Regiment, attached 1/7th Battalion the Hampshire Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp, to the Political Resident Aden, vice Lieutenant M. C. Dixon, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th April, 1919.

Major A. S. Meek, on return from military duty, to be Assistant Political Resident at Aden vice Major H. S. Strong, proceeding on leave.

Major C. C. J. Barrett, on return from military duty, to be Assistant Political Resident at Aden vice Captain H. M. Wightwick, proceeding on leave.

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Kincaid, District and Sessions Judge, Belgaum, is granted privilege leave from the date of relief up to the 6th June, 1919.

Mr. D. Healy to be District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. R. R. Boyd proceeding on leave.

Vice Mr. Raghunath Bhikaji Gogte retiring, pending further orders:—

Mr. Gurunath Gangadhar Nargund to act as First Class Subordinate Judge, Thana.

Mr. Sheshgiri Manjunath Kaikini, LL.B., to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Subordinate Judge, Athni.

Mr. Honavar Harischandra before joining his appointment as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kanara, to do duty temporarily as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kanara, to do duty temporarily as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, vice Rai Bahadur R. H. Page, on special duty.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, on deputation or pending further orders:—

Mr. F. Oliveira, to act as Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. Ghulam Husain Rahamatullah Khairaz, to act as Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. Bapu Narayan Athavle to act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. Hormazdiar Phiroze Dastur, to hold the temporary appointment of the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, while Mr. Athavale is acting as Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Vice Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., proceeding on leave,

Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S., to act as Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Kincaid to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

Mr. I. C. Fleming to act as Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, pending further orders.

Mr. Govind Gopal Brahma, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Mr. F. W. O'Gorman, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to be on special duty in connection with the Settlement of Criminal Tribes in the Bijapur District during the absence on leave of Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S.

Mr. H. B. Kidd to be assistant Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, vice Mr. F. W. O'Gorman, transferred.

Mr. J. B. Jenkins to b Principal Police Training School, Nasik.

Mr. H. M. Haslehust to act as District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, vice Mr. J. B. Jenkins transferred.

Mr. J. V. Cooke, on return from leave, to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, vice Mr. H. R. Hume proceeding on leave.

Mr. P. A. Kelly to act temporarily as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, from the date he receives charge from Mr. H. R. Hume till relieved by Mr. J. V. Cooke.

During the absence on leave of Mr. L. W. Hartley, C.I.E.:—

Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Bejanji Vachha to act as Collector of Income Tax, Bombay.

Mr. Madhav Jagannath Dikshit to act as Second Collector of Income Tax, Bombay.

Mr. Lalubhai Premanand Parekh to act as Deputy Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, vice Mr. M. J. Dikshit.

Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for five months and fourteen days, with effect from the 21st November, 1918, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to nine months.

Mr. D. B. Sothern, in addition to his present duties, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, Western Division, vice Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks proceeding on leave.

Mr. Bhalchandra Kashiram to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kaira, during the absence of Mr. N. M. Joshi on leave.

Mr. Dullabhbai Raghunathji Desai to be District Deputy Collector, Broach, vice Mr. G. F. S. Collins transferred.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., was placed on special duty to assist the Collector of West Khandesh in the disposal of work in connection with famine for the period from 17th to 21st February, 1919, both days inclusive.

The services of Mr. H. L. Newman, Timber Purchasing Officer, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 15th May, 1919.

Mr. W. A. H. Miller, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, South Nasik, was appointed to hold charge of the duties of the Divisional Forest Officer, North Nasik, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. A. Bhadbdade.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Kanarese vice Mr. G. H. Cowan, I.C.S., resigned.

Mr. N. H. Hey, I.C.S., acted as Collector of Sukkur from 15th April to 6th May, 1919, both days inclusive.

Mr. W. G. Barron to act as Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Kaira Sub-Division, during the absence of Mr. H. J. Keess on leave.

With effect from the 4th November, 1918, vice Mr. S. E. Reuben, deceased:—

Mr. Ganesh Bhaskar Narlikar to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Virupaxa Shivlingappa Kulogi to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. G. B. Narlikar.

Mr. H. C. Fleming to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

With effect from the 8th November, 1918, vice Rao Bahadur Bulakhidas Bapuji Trivedi, retired:—

Mr. G. Birch to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Kundansing Kishinchand Lahori to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. G. Birch.

Mr. Lalbhai Amberam Umarwadia to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Chimanlal Dalpatram Kavi to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. L. A. Umarwadia.

Mr. Balkrishna Anant Palekar to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

With effect from the 1st February, 1919, vice Mr. Vinayak Ramchandra Sane, returned from Military duty:—

Mr. Vishvanath Mahipat Kulkarni to revert as acting Deputy Collector.

With effect from the 26th February, 1919, vice Rao Bahadur Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar retired:—

Mr. Saiyid Fakhruddin Abubakar El Edrus to be First Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. S. A. Leao to be Second Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. W. N. Richardson to be substantive pro tem. Second Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. S. A. Leao.

Shaikh Yakub Vazir Muhammad to be Third Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi to be substantive pro tem. Third Grade Deputy Collector vice Shaikh Yakub Vazir Muhammad.

Mr. Chainrai Bulchand to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector and to remain seconded.

Mr. Hiranand Tohilram Lala to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. Chainrai Bulchand.

Syed Muniruddin Sirajuddin Maulvi to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. H. T. Lala.

Mr. Bhaskar Raoji Dikshit to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Abdula Ismail Khatib to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. B. R. Dikshit.

Mr. Vishnu Balwant Naik to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

With effect from the date Mr. A. H. Dracup returned from Military duty:—

Mr. Abdula Ismail Khatib to revert as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Maganlal Bhaidas Lalaji to revert as acting Deputy Collector.

Mr. F. J. D. Karaka, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the afternoon of 3rd May, 1919.

Mr. J. G. Cattell, M.R.C.V.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 4 days and in continuation furlough for 1 year, 9 months and 26 days, with effect from the 1st July, 1919, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Revachand Daulatram Advani to act as Head Master, Narayan Jagannath High School, Karachi, during the absence of Mr. W. Grieve on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Kenrick, I.M.S., acted as Civil Surgeon, Aden, from 19th March, 1919, to 31st March, 1919.

Captain J. W. Barnett, I.M.S., acted as Superintendent, Aden Special Prison, from 20th March, 1919, to 31st March, 1919.

Assistant Surgeon Kashinath Vishnu Chipkar, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Fooks, I.M.S. (Retired).

Assistant Surgeon A. B. Rose, I.M.D. (Retired), to act as Superintendent, Central Lunatic Asylum, Yerawda, vice Major W. S. J. Shaw, M.D., I.M.S., proceeding on leave.

Major L. P. Stephen, I.M.S., to be substantive pro tem. Civil Surgeon, Karachi, and acting Civil Administrative Medical Officer, Sind, with effect from 1st May, 1919.

Assistant Surgeon K. M. Parikh is granted, with effect from the date of relief, privilege leave in combination with leave without allowances up to two years.

CLEMENCEAU'S DANGER.

YOUNG ANARCHIST ARRESTED.

Cottin has had an imitator, says a mail paper, and the police have arrested a young anarchist who was haunting the approaches to M. Clemenceau's house in the Rue. Franklin. The young man a mechanic had been observed on several occasions moving to and fro in front of M. Clemenceau's house. Eventually the youth was asked for his papers, and all he could produce was a series of anarchist publications. On being taken to the police station it was discovered that he was carrying a large knife, which he had open in his trousers pocket. Among his possessions was a black flag with the inscription, "Federation Anarchiste Communiste." He had also with him one of the works of Alfred de Musset and a map of Paris. On being questioned at the police-station he admitted that it has been his intention not to kill M. Clemenceau but to wound him severely. He has given Raymond Cornillon as his name, has stated that he is nineteen years of age, and that he comes of peasant stock from a district near Auxerre. He admits also that he knew Cottin and had written to him without receiving a reply. Four days ago he left his home to come to Paris to take part in the May Day celebrations. The black flag he carried was given to him by the Federation Anarachiste Communiste with a view to its being displayed on May Day. The police measures in the streets had separated Cornillon from his comrades, and on Friday he decided to imitate Cottin and make an attempt on M. Clemenceau. "This morning," he said to the police, "I waited with the open knife at the Rue Franklin, waiting for an opportunity to knife Clemenceau. I was still waiting for him when I was arrested." Cornillon has been taken to the Sante Prison.

THE DIVIDED PURSE.

The "Hindu" writes:—

The difficulty with the public, however, is that they do not consider governmental resources to be an object of definite and lasting partition between members and ministers, so to be utilised as their individual wisdom and inclination may dictate. Nor will they agree with the Government of India, whatever may be said of the Report theory, that their theory underlying their Scheme is better than, or superior to —bureaucratic point of view excluded—the Report theory. The prime consideration with the public in this matter is to see that the taxpayer's money is utilised to the best advantage of the State as a whole; and this cannot be done, if a hard and fast, nice partition of resources is effected. The law of equimarginal returns is no less vital in the case of public finance than in that of individual finance; a due sense of proportion is of the essence of successful management of the finances of the country; and to entrust separate purses to separate halves of Government will not conduce to an allocation according to the true necessities of the case and perhaps may lead to results as ridiculous as if each department of Government were allowed to have each its separate sources of revenue. Even under the Report Scheme, where the Council's view is meant to be ordinarily binding on the Executive unless vetoed by the Governor, the framers of the Report anticipated that anxiety would be felt as to the supply for transferred subjects. If that is so, we wonder what they will personally think of the modifications to which one of them is now a party.

COOLIES ON TRIAL.

ALLEGED RIOTING AND HURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 5.

Yesterday the Police Magistrate of Alipore was engaged in hearing a case in which thirty coolies of the Indian Treasury Company, Garden Reach, were charged with rioting and causing serious hurt to Mr. G. Briggs Menazes of the Treasury. It is alleged several went to the manager one day and demanded immediate payment of their wages. The manager deferring payment, the accused insulted him. Later on, when Mr. Briggs came out in a gharry the accused threw brick-bats, damaging the carriage. They then assaulted him.

The trial is proceeding.

Issued under License of the Government of India under the Indian Companies Registration Act, 1918.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

CAPITAL ... ... RS. 2,00,00,000

Divided into 1,00,000 6½ per cent. Preference Shares of Rs. 50 each and 1,50,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each.

The Dividend of 6½ per cent. on the Preference Shares is cumulative and free of Income tax.

On 1,00,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 50 each, Rs. 5 per share is payable on Application, Rs. 5 per share on Allotment and the balance on calls of not more than Rs. 5 each payable at intervals of not less than three months after allotment or previous call.

On 1,50,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 5 per share is payable on Application, Rs. 10 per share on Allotment, and the balance on Calls of not more than Rs. 10 each payable at intervals of not less than three months after allotment.

DIRECTORS:

N. N. WADIA, Esq., C.I.E., J.P., Millowner, (Messrs. Nowrosji Wadia and Sons), Forbes Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Chairman.

Sir DAVIS YULE, Kt., (Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co.).

Sir STANLEY REED, Kt., K.B.E., LL.D, (Messrs. Bennett Coleman and Co., Ltd.), Hornby Road.

MEYER NISSIM, Esq., M.A., J.P., Merchant and Millowner, (Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd.), 3, Forbes Street, Fort.

NAROTTAM MORARJI, Esq., J.P., (Messrs. Morarji Goculdas and Co.).

KHETSEY KHIESY, Esq., J.P., Merchant, (Messrs. Hirjee Khetsey and Co.), Mandvi.

CHATRABHUJ GORDHANDAS, Esq., Merchant, (Messrs. Moolji Jaitha and Co.), Church Gate Street, Fort.

AMBALAL SARABHAI, Esq., Millowner, Ahmedabad.

SHANTIDAS ASKURAN, Esq., J.P., Merchant, Hughes Road, Bombay.

MANU SUBEDAR, Esq., B.Sc., (Econ.), F.S.S., Merchant, (Lalji Naranji and Co.), Church Gate Street, Fort.

LALJI NARANJI, Esq., J.P., (Ex.officio), Merchant, Royal Insurance Building, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS:

Messrs. LALJI NARANJI and Co., Royal Insurance Building, Fort, Bombay.

BANKERS:

The National Bank of India, Ltd.
The International Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The Bank of India, Ltd.
The Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Graham Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street.
Messrs. Batliboi and Purohit, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Royal Insurance Buildings, 42/48, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
Branches will be opened at Calcutta shortly.

A GREAT SOUTH INDIAN REFORMER.

K. VEERASALINGAM PANTULU.

The "Nationalist" writes:—

The greatest of the Andhras within the last half a century, one of the great men of India, a beloved son of our great mother Bharatavarsha, Rau Bahdur K. Veerasalingam Pantulu breathed his last at Egmore on Tuesday, the 27th May. Mr. Veerasalingam was born of respectable parents but not in an aristocratic family. No silver spoon adorned his mouth as he entered into this world. The education that he received was not very extensive in the sense in which we use the expression in our English cultured wisdom. He was an ordinary matriculate. He occupied no high position in life, not even the position of a dignified pedagogue, the Professor. He was a mere Pandit, first at Rajahmandry and then in Madras. After retirement he could have easily become a dewan but he never cared to grow big in that manner. He was not even a 'leader'. He actually repelled men by his fastidious temper. He created enemies on account of it who ultimately tried consciously or unconsciously to tarnish his name. He lacked another quality requisite to draw men unto one's self. He was not endowed with a fluent and pleasing tongue. He was faltering of speech and slow of accent. What then were the qualities that made him great? He had a heart that rebelled at wrong and a will that never yielded until it achieved. No power on earth could affect his resolution and no difficulty or danger could shake his determination. With these great characteristics in him Mr. Veerasalingam early recognised that the author and the poet that appealed to the mass of mankind would reign amongst them for ever. Moved to action by the social evils of fifty years ago he boldly essayed forth to attack them by word and deed. He produced a volume of literature in Telugu prose, poetry, satire and topical journalism—that effectively told. He organised discussion and delivered lectures which went to the heart of the masses. He exposed corruption both official and moral and became a veritable nightmare to the orthodox hypocrite and the official wreck. He was so uncompromising in his attitude that he became the object of even physical attacks. He endured all—from excommunication to pelting of stones. The life of the Northern Circars for a full generation was therefore the hand-work of this sincere son of the Andhra Desa. As the father of Social Reform in Southern India Veerasalingam occupies a pre-eminent place in the history of India. Those who remember his activities in connection with the Social Reform Association, Madras, and those who are acquainted with his mission of humanitarian attempt under the name of the Hitakarini Sabha as well as those who knew him as the ardent messenger embodying the soul of Ram Mohan and Vidyasagar will bear witness to the fact that Veerasalingam was the foremost social reformer of his time. Women's Education, elevation of the depressed classes, widow marriage, care of orphans, if they have at all developed in Southern India, owe their development directly or indirectly to this great personage. All may not endorse all the methods that Mr. Veerasalingam adopted nor may they be prepared to agree with him in the ideas he placed before the country. But there can be no difference of opinion on one point. Veerasalingam was the pioneer of Social Reform and passionately driven to a hatred of abominable social evils he tried his best to combat them in the manner open to his vision at a time when our institutions were passing through the fire of unsympathetic criticism based upon a purely accidental point of view. To the Indian, Veerasalingam is great in this wise. To the Andhra, Veerasalingam is the greatest of his time because he was really the father of Modern Andhra literature. His reform tendencies themselves were sufficient to make him produce enough literature. But he was not a mere Reformer. He was an ardent patriot. He could not bear the ignorance his brethren were suffering from. So, for the first time in Telugu literature, he tried to produce treatises on all branches of knowledge. Satire, drama and lyric, story, novel and dialogue, biography, philosophy and history, physical, mental and moral science, research and redemption—all received his attention, and he has left behind him in Telugu Literature ten big volumes of his work. On his death-bed he was employed in revising the history of the Telugu poets and it is reported that his last request was a for a proof of the last form then ready. He has not merely been a pioneer in making this modern literature. He may also be termed the father of the new school of Telugu prose. For long, till yesterday, it was his prose that was the model for all Telugu writers. Very many eminent men in Telugu Literature to-day are his disciples in style. In addition to all this, Veerasalingam was the greatest philanthropist of his time. He brought no lakhs, he earned no lakhs either. But the thousand he earned by hard labour as a pandit and as a book-maker he always spent in ameliorating the condition of his fellowmen. He has bequeathed practically all the property he had to the Hitakarini Sabha by will. The reading rooms that he founded, the orphanages that he built, the institutions that he established stand as monuments to his philanthropy and patriotism in the Northern Circars. It has pleased God to deprive us of such a great brother as this. May his soul have eternal peace and rest, shall be our fervent prayer.

The Mail steamer Gracchus with the outward mails of the 8th and 15th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at midnight on Sunday next.

THE "NEW CALL" CASE.

FULL TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

The following is the full text of the Judgment in the "New Call" case in which Mr. Durgadas B. Adwani and Hariram Dayaram Mariwalla were renteneed to 2 years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 each, in default to undergo imprisonment for further 6 months:—

Accused are charged under section 124 A, I. P. C., with an alternative charge in the case of the first accused, Durgdas, under section 124 A combined with section 107, for the publication of a pamphlet entitled "The New Call" (ex. 2). The pamphlet was admittedly written by the second accused, Marriwalla, printed at the Shri Krishna Printing Press belonging to the first accused Durgdas, and published by Marriwalla on April 20th, 1919. The prosecution allege publication on April 19th, but the point is not material. Accused Marriwalla admits authorship and publication but pleads that the document is not seditious within the terms of section 124 A, I. P. C. Accused Durgdas brings evidence to show that he was away from Karachi between 17th and 25th April, and pleads that the New Call was received in the Press, printed and published without his knowledge, in his absence, and without his consent.

THE CHARACTER OF THE "NEW CALL"—IS IT SEDITIOUS?

The first point to consider is the character of the "New Call". Does it tend to bring into hatred or contempt, or excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India? I do not think there is any possibility of holding two opinions on this question. Stress has been laid by the learned Counsel for the Defence on the ruling of Batchelor J. in King-Emperor v. B. G. Tilak reported in XIX, Bombay Law Reporter, page 211. In that case the passages objected to as seditious occurred in three speeches covering 34 pages of print. The learned Judge laid down the criterion that "the speeches must be read as a whole. A fair construction must be put upon them, straining nothing either for the Crown or for the applicant (Mr. Tilak) and paying more attention to the whole general effect than to any isolated words or passages (page 264). Using this criterion he decided that the speeches taken as a whole were fair political criticism not obnoxious to section 124 A of the I. P. C. The learned Judge concludes with the following remarks (p. 268):—"There are two or three passages (in the speeches) which undoubtedly, as they stand, are to my mind impossible of justification.....If these passages stood alone, or if I could bring myself to think that they fairly reflected the speaker's general meaning, I should feel bound to confirm the Magistrate's order. Upon the best consideration that I can give to this difficult question and having regard to the whole tenor of the speeches I think that the answer should be in the applicant's favour. I think so not because these passages in themselves can be justified, but because their obvious objectionableness is somewhat mitigated by the context of the arguments in which they occur, and because I do not regard them as fairly characterising the general effect of the speeches as a whole."

THE ARGUMENT OF THE PAMPHLET.

The application to the New Call of the principles here laid down is fortunately not a difficult matter. From beginning to end the pamphlet contains only about 600 words. It is therefore easy to judge its effect as a whole, and the task is made easier by the fact that the pamphlet contains extremely little reasoned argument, being mainly of the nature of an appeal. The appeal is to become a Satyagrahi and it is developed—as fairly as I can summarize it—in the following manner. The first paragraph states that the Government of India, spurning all just appeals and arguments, has passed the Rowlatt Act. This, it says, shows the gratefulness and justice of England. The second paragraph developes, in language of extraordinary violence, the view that the people of India, previously down trodden and oppressed, have now asserted their right to freedom. It appeals for a hundred thousand Satyagrahis to arise "with truth on their lips and *ahinsa* in their actions" and to be prepared to sacrifice their all. It asks whether it is hard to die when Hunger, Famine and Plague have snatched away millions, and appeals for courage to triumph over obstacles and realise the higher life of patriotic heroism. The third paragraph exhorts its readers to follow the lead of Gandhi, and again, in violent language, asserts that India, having been degraded and insulted, is justified in fearlessly resorting to Satyagraha. The fourth paragraph develops the theme that nations which practise injustice and falsehood at length meet their doom. The last paragraph appeals to its readers in the name of their insulted and down trodden motherland and of the starved, the dead and the political martyrs of India to follow the bugle call of Satyagraha.

"SEDITIOUS" AND "PROVOCATIVE OF DISAFFECTION."

It is obvious that throughout the pamphlet the appeal to join the Satyagraha movement is based upon the consideration of the ill-treatment to which India has been subjected. The latter theme occurs in no exceptional and isolated passages. It is inherent in the whole appeal. The attempt has been made to show first that the ill-treatment of India refers solely to the course adopted by the Government of India in passing the Rowlatt Act; secondly, that the fourth paragraph, with its reference to unjust nations meeting their doom is a reference solely to the fact of Germany. If however we ask what effect the passages would have on the mind of an ordinary reader, there can be no doubt that neither of these contentions will stand for a moment. The passages must be judged by their plain and obvious meaning. That this meaning is objectionable in the extreme and is calculated to bring into hatred and contempt the Government of India is, in my opinion, an inevitable conclusion. If any gauge is required of their seditious character, it is only necessary to compare one of the passages which the learned judge in the case quoted above (XIX Bombay Law Reporter, Page 269) considered "obviously objectionable" and by itself "impossible of justification," e.g., the passage in Mr. Tilak's first speech which refers to keeping Indians in a position of slavery (the passage occurs at the top of page 223), with either of the passages in the beginning of the second and third paragraphs of the "New Call." The passages in the "New Call" are unquestionably far more provocative of feelings of enmity and disaffection. I have no hestitation, therefore, in finding that the publication of the pamphlet constitutes an offence under Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code.

"AN OPEN CALL TO ARMED REBELLION."

Two further points in this connection must be noted, The first is that with the exceptions of the reference in the second paragraph to a "spiritual combat" and a "spiritual triumph," and of the phrase in the same paragraph "with truth in their lips and *Ahinsa* in their action," there is not a word of explanation throughout the pamphlet of the Satyagraha creed. Except for the single word *ahinsa*—the only obscure word in the pamphlet—there is nothing to show that the doctrine of Satyagraha purports to be a doctrine of non-resistance and abstention from violence. On the other hand—and this is the second point—to any one ignorant of the exact significance of Satyagraha and *ahinsa*, the pamphlet would read very much like a call to arms in the literal sense. I will not labour the point by quoting separate words or phrases. The fact appears quite clearly in the impression left by the document as a whole. It would not require a very callow mind or a very excitable disposition to construe this pamphlet—in certain circumstances—as an open call to armed rebellion. The point is important, because the pamphlet was written out, or fair copied by accused Mariwalla on April 13th (ex. 7. 82) at a time when the news from Amritsar, Lahore and other places was fresh in men's minds. It was published only a week later.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRINTER.

QUESTION OF HANDWRITING.

I now come to the most difficult part of this case, the question of the responsibility attaching to accused Durgdas as the printer of the "New Call." The first point for consideration in this connection is the authorship of ex. 8-F which is a pencil draft on a scrap of paper of the printed matter on the cover of the pamphlet. This piece of paper was found together with the proofs of the pamphlet in the premises of the Press. It is alleged by the prosecution to be in the handwriting of accused Durgdas, and it is obvious that if this allegation is correct there can be no further doubt of accused's guilt. A large number of examples of the handwriting of this accused have been put on the record for the purpose of identification (exs. 19 to 23, 36 B, 61, 62, 64 to 72, 78.) The defence states that ex. 8 F was written by the brother of accused the witness Hiranand (ex. 89.) This witness has written down at the direction of the court the words which appear in ex. 8 F. (ex. 77). I have very carefully examined these documents, and it is obvious that, as not infrequently happens, there is a close resemblance between the handwriting of the two brothers. But there are certain points in ex. 8 F which conflict with the admitted specimens of accused's handwriting. Accused has two characteristic ways of writing the letter H (of ex. 67 in which both occur); they are both different from the M in ex. 8 F. Accused spells his own name with a 'w' and a round 'A'; in ex. 8 F. there appears to be a 'v' (though the letter is somewhat mutilated) and the A is the printed or Capital A. The word Mariwalla in ex. 8 F is spelt with 2 ls.; I can find it only twice in the specimens of accused's writing (exs. 72 and 17 last page but one), and in each case there is one L. There are other minor differences. It is possible to argue that the writer of ex. 8 F was writing in semi printed characters for print and therefore diverged to some extent from his ordinary handwriting and spelling: but it is clearly impossible to build upon such a foundation any conclusive proof of identity. On the other hand there appears to be a very close similarity between the handwriting of ex. 8 F and that of ex. 77 written by Hiranand. My conclusion is that ex. 8 F is more probably written by Hiranand than by accused.

CASE AGAINST MR. DURGDAS.

The evidence of ex. 8 F failing, the case against accused Durgdas rests upon the presumption alleged to arise out of section 4 of the Indian Press Act, 1867, taken in conjunction with all the circumstances attending the publication of the "New Call" In this connection a great mass of evidence has been recorded dealing in detail with the activities of the Satyagraha leaders and of accused Durgdas in particular in the period of two or three weeks preceding April 20th. I must attempt to summarize the main facts, and it will be convenient to treat them as far as possible in chronological order.

HISTORY OF SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT

THE ELEMENT OF LAWLESSNESS.

The general history of the Satyagraha movement is a matter of common knowledge. The first event which need be considered here is the "Hartal" of April 6th. This was heralded in Karachi by a pamphlet signed by accused Marriwalla as Joint Secretary and printed at the Press of Durgdas (ex. 69). The pamphlet contains on its face an exhortation which is inflammatory in character, and bears a distinct resemblance to the opening paragraph of the "New Call." On its back are printed the instructions of Mr. Gandhi. The actual proceedings on this day were marked—I confine myself to admitted facts—by a general closing of shops, a certain amount of interference with the freedom of passengers in trams and public vehicles, a considerable interference with the food supply of the city and a procession and public meetings at which speeches were made in condemnation of the Rowlatt Bills. There is clearly at this stage of the movement a good deal of public excitement coupled with a certain element of lawlessness and a resort to methods of compulsion not consistent with the voluntary spirit which theoretically animated it. Nor was this confined to the rowdy element of the rank and file. We find an admitted leader of the movement, the witness Jamshed Mohta (ex. 101), stating that subscriptions were raised in order to buy up the supply of meat and animals with butchers, an action which is open to no reasonable explanation on Satyagraha principles and could only be defended by the witness himself by a religious argument of transparent hypocrisy. It is clear that already the movement had interfered with the private rights of citizens, that the situation contained potentialities of serious disorder and that the leadership had exhibited a certain want of balance and self-control.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWS.

The next important event was the publication by Mr. Gandhi a few days later (ex. 117, "Bombay Chronicle" of April 8th) of a notice to Satyagrahis announcing the decision of Mr. Gandhi's Sabha to inaugurate a campaign of definite disobedience to the law. The Notice begins as follows:—"The Committee contemplated by the Satyagraha pledge had advised that for the time being laws regarding prohibited literature and registration of newspapers may be civilly disobeyed." It proceeds to cite four proscribed books selected for dissemination by takers of the vow, and further to recommend the publication in every Satyagraha centre of an unregistered newspaper. It appears further that if the books are not available, pamphlets such as "are not inconsistent with Satyagraha and which are therefore of a clean type and do not encourage violence may be substituted." The point may be noted here that three of the four books are respectively identical with and the fourth is a paraphrase of each of the four books proscribed under section 12 of the Press Act, 1910, by the Notification of the Government of Bombay No. 1538 dated 17th March, 1910, ("Bombay Government Gazette" dated 24-3-1910, page 442). The books are there notified as "likely to bring into hatred and contempt the Government established by law in British India and to excite disaffection to the said Government." By the Satyagraha vow, ex. 118, the takers of the vow pledged themselves to "refuse civilly to obey such laws as the Committee might think fit." It is clear from the Notice of April 8th that the disobedience to the law which was contemplated by the Committee consisted in selling the proscribed books. The selling of such books is not however penalized by the Press Act. The offence committed in selling them, and the offence which all Satyagrahis were enjoined to commit, must have been—if it was anything—the offence punishable under section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.

The events which almost immediately followed are well-known. There were outbreaks of disorder in Delhi, Amritsar, Lahore and other large cities. The disturbances were extremely serious, involving riot, bloodshed, arson and murder (ex. 5.) Mr. Gandhi having been arrested on his way to Delhi returned to Bombay on the 11th or 12th and issued various appeals to Satyagrahis, of which the purport was that they should abstain from violence, should maintain perfect self-restraint and finally should abandon all processions and organised demonstration and maintain perfect stillness at public meetings (exs. 115, 116 "Bombay Chronicle of April 14th, 114 "Bombay Chronicle" of April 14th.) There was not, so far as the evidence before the Court goes, any abandonment by Mr. Gandhi of the campaign inaugurated by the notice of April 8th of civil resistance to the laws.

THE KARACHI SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

We must now consider the effect of these events on the Satyagraha movement in Karachi. It is important to note at the outset that the movement was controlled by the Karachi Satyagraha Sabha of which accused Durgdas is the Chairman and accused Marriwalla with the witness Mahomed Khan are Joint Secretaries. Durgdas is also chairman of the Sabha committee of which Mariwalla is a member. It may be noted parenthetically that Durgdas and Mariwalla are also politically associated in the All-India Home Rule League of which the former is Vice-President and the latter Propagandist Secretary. (ex. 11). The Sabha held various meetings in support of Satyagraha, the notices of which were again for the most part signed by Marriwalla and Mahomed Khan or by one of them and issued from the Shri Krishna Press (exs. 57 A to F.) A Meeting was held on April 11th presided over by the witness Jamshed Mehta, at which accused Durgdas announced in a speech that he was about to edit and publish an unregistered newspaper on the lines proposed by Mr. Gandhi (ex. 101). Durgdas in fact drew up drafts of the newspaper (ex. 20) and of an article (ex. 19) which he states was intended for incorporation in it. (ex. 8.) I am unable to accept the correction noted at the bottom of this exhibit. By this time the news of the outbreak at Amritsar had already reached Karachi. A friend of Durgdas, Mr. Hirdaram (ex. 109) was so much impressed with the gravity of the news that he waited an hour for Durgdas that evening in order to persuade him not to issue the newspaper. Durgdas promised Mr. Hirdaram that he would not; but at the meeting immediately afterwards he announced the proposal in unequivocal language and gave no indication that there was any intention to abandon it.

Another meeting was held on the 13th at which Durgdas himself presided. There is the evidence of two C. I. D. officers who were present that inflammatory speeches were made at both the meetings of the 11th and 13th (exs. 56, 74); and this evidence is confirmed by a letter (exs. 63) subsequently written by the witness Jairamdas (ex. 113) himself a member of the Sabha Committee, to the Chairman of the Committee, Durgdas. The letter speaks for itself.

GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

By the 14th apparently the Satyagraha leaders had begun to realise the gravity of the situation. A meeting of the general body of the Sabha was held on the evening of that day to decide what action should be taken. The result was a split in the Sabha. Mr. Jamshed Mehta, who as we have seen, was one of the most prominent leaders in the events of the 6th withdrew from his Satyagraha vow taking with him other members. The event is described by Mariwalla in a letter to a friend (ex. 53.). "Last night we had general body meeting of the Sabha. Jamshed and other theosophists resigned their membership as we would not agree to his suggestion of stopping the work of Satyagraha for the present for the simple reason that there were riots in Amritsar and Delhi. All else is well. Durgdas has adopted a very firm and bold attitude." This account of the position taken up by Durgdas and the majority is supported by Mahomed Khan (ex. 100), who says that majority did not wish to suspend activity without consulting Mahatma Gandhi. . . . . Mr. Durgdas was not for suspending the work. A paragraph in the draft newspaper drawn up by Durgadas about this time represents the same view. "The occurence of these incidents i.e., at Amritsar and elsewhere for which the Satyagraha movement is in no way responsible, should not deter a Satyagrahi from doing his plain duty to the motherland" (ex 20 top of page 2.) In the face of this evidence I cannot consider the statement of Jamshed himself ex. 101 with regard to the part played by Durgdas on this occasion to be reliable. It may be the fact, as stated by Jamshed, that Durgdas sent a telegram to Mr. Gandhi before the meeting of the 14th asking for instructions. Neither the telegram nor the reply have been put on the record. In any case it is clear that even if the telegram was sent the attitude of Durgdas was a plain refusal to suspend the Satyagraha propaganda.

WAS THE SATYAGRAHA WORK—SUSPENDED?

On the 15th a meeting of the Sabha Committee was held at which it was decided according to Mahomed Khan (ex. 100) that Durgdas who was going to Bombay should consult Mr. Gandhi as to whether the Satyagrah campaign should be discontinued or not. In the meantime it was decided to hold no further meetings and to suspend the issue of the unregistered newspaper pending Durgdas' return, Mahomed Khan says that the Sabha had decided previously that members should write pamphlets on the subject of the Rowlatt Act and the principles of Satyagraha, and that the question of these pamphlets was not discussed at this meeting. It appears therefore that the issue of the leaflets was not suspended and this is borne out by the letter of Jairamdas written on the 16th in which he refers to the proposal as still in contemplation (ex. 63 para 3). The draft newspaper also announces that "the Karachi Sabha is about to issue leaflets on passive resistance and the Provisions of the Rowlatt Act" (Ex. 20 last para). We do not know the exact date when this was written but the newspaper contains a reference to Mr. Gandhi's threat to starve himself and as this threat appears in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 14th (ex. 116), which would reach Karachi on the 15th, the paper was apparently written not earlier than the 15th and more probably later. In point of fact Dr. Nihalchand's pamphlet "The Black Act" which Mahomed Khan says was one of the leaflets proposed, was brought out in Durgdas' paper the Home Ruler on the 19th (ex. 44). If the Sabha had decided against publication, the reproduction of the article in the newspaper even under the Author's name would clearly be in contravention of its decision.

MR. JAIRAMDAS'S LETTER.

Although the Committee meeting of the 15th decided to suspend further general meetings of the Sabha, a general meeting already arranged for that night was held. The instructions of Mr. Gandhi were read out and the proceedings according to Jairamdas were quieter than at previous meetings (ex. 113), but one speaker "completely disturbed the calm otherwise prevalent" (ex. 63.) The same witness throws further light on the character of the speeches and the mentality of the audience at these meetings when he says (ex. 113): "I think it might have been unpleasant for speakers to have condemned the conduct of the general public at Amritsar, Lahore, etc., with regard to violence and physical force. The audience might not have liked it." This comment by a member of the Sabha Committee on speeches made after the incidents at Amritsar and Lahore and after Mr. Gandhi's repudiation of violence are very significant of the diffrence between the Satyagraha of Mr. Gandhi and that of many of his professed adherents.

One further incident occurred on the 15th as to which no explanation is forthcoming. Accused Durgdas signed a deed (ex. 58) making over to his wife certain properties which included his share in the Bharat and Shri Krishna Printing Presses.

On the 17th Durgdas started for Bombay.

On the 18th accused Mariwalla took the Mss. of the 'New Call' to the Shri Krishna Press. He took it, according to the defence story, to Hiranand, the brother of accused who at once took it into the Press and gave directions for printing.

"HOME RULER'S" OF 19TH APRIL.

On the same day the "Home Ruler" was printed (ex. 44) for publication on the 19th and it is a fair presumption that Durgdas had either personally superintended the issue or had at least left instructions as to the policy to be pursued. The paper opens with an article on Satyagraha which contains no suggestion whatever that the Satyagraha propaganda has been suspended but includes on the other hand a definite restatement of the theory that the covenanters "have to resist other laws which have no moral authority behind them." The issue is full of most contentious matter, suggests in more than one passage that the whole blame for the occurrences at Amritsar and elsewhere rested on the authorities and concludes with an article marked by bitterly controversial language and extreme exaggeration of "The Black Act." The article as noted above had been approved by the Sabha for publication in pamphlet form. It actually contains many expressions closely resembling the language of the 'New Call'. It states that the British Government is based on "brutal physical force", that the nation is "wantonly insulted," that the act is "subversive of the very fundamental principle of justice" and that it "gives additional powers of tyranny to Government" and "blocks all progress."

THE MAGISTRATE'S CONCLUSIONS.

It is now possible to formulate certain definite conclusions from these events. It is obvious that Durgdas and Mariwalla were working in close association throughout the strenuous period from the 12th to the 17th. There seems to me to be nothing in Durgdas' activities and writings essentially incompatible with the publication of the New Call. On the contrary the "Home Ruler" of the 19th contains much objectionable matter of a somewhat similar character. It is clear that Durgdas took a strong line on the 14th in refusing to suspend the Satyagraha propaganda. His conduct on and after that date coupled with the character of the "Home Ruler" of the 19th are quite incompatible with the view that he favoured a policy of quiescence. I think it is clear also that the Sabha intended to publish a pamphlet by one of its members on the subject of Satyagraha and that this intention was not rescinded. There is no evidence that the New Call was the pamphlet in question but there is no independent evidence on the record incompatible with such a suggestion and we know of no alternative pamphlet. The fact that the New Call was composed about the 13th not long after Mr. Gandhi's manifesto of the 8th is another indication that it may have been intended as a pamphlet to take the place of the proscribed books. If this assumption was incorrect it could be disproved by the production of the minute book of the Sabha Committee. The Defence have not produced the book. On the 15th Durgdas took the extremely significant course of making over property including the printing presses to his wife. There was no immediate motive for this precaution, if Durgdas really intended on the 15th to suspend activity until Mr. Gandhi had been consulted. It is to be noted that the publication of an unregistered newspaper (an ogence under the Press Act only) would not render his press or his property liable to forfeiture. The necessity for Durgdas to safeguard his property and establish an alibi suggests a reason for the delay in publishing the New Call which is otherwise unexplained.

THE PRESS ACT.

It only remains to consider, in the light of these conclusions, the effect of section 4 of the Press Act of 1867 and its bearing on the position of accused Durgdas. There are cases in point reported in IV Sind Law Reporter page 55 and XII Bombay Law Reporter page 675. The latter is the more recent and I think that it will be sufficient to consider this decision only. The effect of a declaration under section 4 of the Press Act is thus stated (Chandarvarkar J page 679), "when a book complained of as seditious or libellous is printed in a press, the Court performing the functions of a jury may presume that the owner had a hand in the printing and was aware of the contents and character of the book. But whether such a presumption is warranted in any individual case must depend upon its own facts and circumstances. The presumption I have spoken of as one that may be drawn is not one of law but of fact and it is open to the accused to rebut it. The court should be careful to draw no inference of guilt against the declarant from the mere fact of declaration but must consider the surrounding circumstanstances and probabilities to enable them to arrive at the conclusion whether the declarant had a hand in the printing "and publishing so as to bring him within the operation of section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code."

SURROUNDING CIRCUMSTANCES AND PROBABILITIES.

What then are the surrounding circumstaes and probabilitess in the present case?

1. It is probable but not proved that the New Call was the pamphlet intended by the Sabha to be printed and circulated in pursuance of the Satyagraha propaganda. If it was such a pamphlet Durgdas would undoubtedly be acquainted with it

2. It is certain that Mariwalla and Durgdas were very closely associated between the 12th and the 17th, that Mariwalla at that time was in possession of the New Call, and that the New Call was such a pamphlet as must have been the subject of frequent discussion between them. It seems almost incredible that Mariwalla should not have shown the New Call to Durgdas.

3. It is shown that Mariwalla was the close political associate of Durgdas. Hiranand was Durgdas' own brother, living in the same house and supervising the press. The dangerous character of the New Call is plain on the face of it. It is impossible that Hiranand and Mariwalla should not know that they were gravely compromising Durgdas by printing it in his press. It seems almost incredible that they could have taken this course without having Durgdas" previous consent.

4. It is a reasonable inference from the deed of gift that Durgdas apprehended action against his property and press. No explanation of this apprehension has been given and it is difficult to explain it except by a reference to the New Call.

5. There was a delay from the 13th to the 20th in the publication of the New Call and no explanation whatever is offered by accused Mariwalla of this delay. The delay is reasonably explained on the assumption that publication was postponed to enable Durgdas to prove an alibi.

Taking all these circumstances into consideration and having regard to the ruling in force in IV Sind Law Reporter quoted above, I hold that a strong and reasonable presumption exists that the New Call was not printed and published without the connivance and consent of Durgdas. This presumption the accused has not rebutted in any way, since the only evidence brought is evidence that the pamphlet was printed in accused's absence and this is no disproof of the presumption raised. I therefore find the accused Durgdas guilty with Marriwalla under section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code.

THE SENTENCE.

In passing sentence I have to take into accunt the character of the New Call, of which sufficient has been said already: the critical nature of the occasion chosen for publication and the very serious potentialities of disorder involved; and finally the necessity of making the penalty a deterrent one, to prevent the leading astray of other persons by the doctrine of civil disobedience to the laws—a doctrine dangerous at all times and doubly dangerous in times of crisis, like the present. I consider that I should be failing in a plain duty if I did not pass the maximum sentence within my power.

I therefore find both the accused guilty of an offence under section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code. I sentence both the accused to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a period of two years and to pay a fine of one thousand rupees, or in default to undergo further rigorous imprisonment for six months.

COLONEL JOHNSON'S WAYS.

The "Englishman" writes:—

The lesson must not be thrown away and we venture to urge again, as we urged a few days after the tragedy of Amritsar, that the first precaution to be taken is the strengthening of the British garrison in India. There are, as we have said before, hundreds of important towns like Amritsar and lonely and scattered settlements with very few British troops, or with none at all within easy reach; while in the large towns like Calcutta and Bombay the garrisons are not as large as they ought to be in proportion to the population that might get out of hand. Another lesson that the recent events in the Punjab have, we trust, taught the authorities is that stern and prompt measures are essential to restore order in such an emergency as then arose. These measures have, of course, excited the hostile criticism of the extremists in this country and the cranks in the United Kingdom who, we must suppose, would like to see a murderous mob enjoying full freedom to go where it likes and to do what it likes. Stern measures are judged by their success or failure, and the fact that in less than two months after the tragedy of Amritsar it has been found possible to abrogate Martial Law shows that it has had a salutary effect upon the district. This is due as much to the administrators of Martial Law as to the instrument itself, and many thousands of people in India will desire to join in the tribute that was recently paid to Col. Frank Johnson, whose short period of command in Lahore has been distinguished for its firmness and tact no less than for that remarkable series of crisp and effective Proclamations which have made his name familiar and popular, all over India.

"VINDICATION OF BRITISH PRESTIGE".

The "Leader" writes:—

The Lahore correspondent of the "Times" in a message dated April 20 stated that the outrages against Europeans at Kasur and Amritsar had aroused the animosity of the English population, who are taking 'combined action to bring pressure to bear for the vindication of British prestige, urging the abandonment of the modification of the Arms Act and the disbandment of the Indian section of the Defence Force.' Did the members of the Indian section of the Defence Force anywhere take part in the disturbances? Why not disband the Indian section of the Army? And what is the total strength of the Indian section of the Defence Force? As for the modification of the Arms Act Rules, may we inquire how many of those who might have possessed arms under the revised rules were actually found participating in the riots? Such a demand could only have been made, supposing the correspondent of the "Times" was well-informed, on the assumption that Indians as a body could not be relied upon. Has it come to this? Are the British so unwelcome and unpopular? And what can the possession of arms by an undisciplined mob avail against tanks, machineguns and aeroplanes? Even the disciplined Afghan army with its artillery is unable in the least to cope with modern offensive weapons. Unreasoning panic could not go greater lengths. Those who think that the British Government in India can be subverted by force are fit only for lunatic asylums, and we can assure the correspondent of the "Times" that such men are indeed very few, and do not count.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the virile power and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only (12s. 4d.), Postage extra. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, June 7.

S. S. Merkara with homeward English mails leaves at noon.

SUNDAY, June 8.

Mail steamer Grocchus, with outward mails of 8th and 15th May, expected at midnight.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	16	30	13	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7	15	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi Express	8	30	7	0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C I Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Northern Express	7	25	8	0
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	50	21	0
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	20

As a temporary measure the Northern Express is due to arrive Colaba at about 22 hours instead of noon.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Died at Daman on the 4th instant. Laura, daughter of late Dr. Antonio Anastasio Bruto da Costa of Margao and beloved wife of Mr. Caitano Polibio Mascarenhas of Daman.

DAMODAR THACKERSEY MOOLJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During May 371 new patients were treated in this dispensary, of whom 278 were males and 93 were females, and their daily average was 20 to 25.

CITY'S MORTALITY

Plague registered 4 attacks and 2 deaths and small-pox 9 attacks and 9 deaths in Bombay on Wednesday. The total number of deaths from all causes was 187 as against 91 on the corresponding day of last year.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 24th May 1919, occurred as follows:—Bombay City 29; Kolaba District 10; Thana District 1; Satara District 9; Sholapur Town 1; Poona City 1; Ratnagiri 4; Belgaum District 3; Karachi City 47; Hyderabad District 1; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 3; Kathiakar Agency 11; Surat Agency 3; total 173.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Captain K. S. Patel, I.M.S., will deliver lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of St. John Ambulance Association in the class organised by Mr. D. F. Pantakhi, Honorary Class Secretary. The course consists of about eight interesting lectures on Fracture, Dislocation, Circulation of Blood, Respiratory, Nervous, Digestive Systems, insensibility, Poisoning, etc., illustrated by charts, diagrams, human skeleton, etc. No fees are charged for this very useful instruction. They are open to persons of all castes and creeds. These lectures will commence Sunday, the 15th June, 1919, every Sunday from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. (S. T.), in the Central Hall of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao. Gentlemen intending to join this class are requested to apply to Mr. D. F. Panthaki, Hon. Class Secretary, Contractor Building, 545, Girgaon Road, Bombay No. 4.

BEWARE OF MEDDLING WITH ELECTRIC METER.

An inquest was held on the body of Bhaichand, aged about 20, residing near Pydhoni, Bombay. He was found lying dead near the electric meter on the ground-floor of his master's house on Wednesday night, and the box was open. Evidence was given to show that the deceased had been meddling with the meter and that he had apparently got an electric shock.

The Police Surgeon was of the opinion that death was due to Pericaiditis. There were no marks of injuries, or burns or any other evidence of electric shock.

The jury returned a verdict accordingly and added that death might have been accelerated by shock or fright, but there were no post-mortem signs of electric shock.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

Market for jute shares opened steady and large business was put through at full rates. Coals were not much in demand Suratand Coal shares a new company, Managing Agents Messrs. Moslorth and Co. Ltd. changed hands at Rs. 14, 14/4. In miscellaneous section Indian Standard Wagons, Indian Iron and Steel and Furkating Saws were in request. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal: Bansra 28/12, Baraboni 14/4, Bengal Giridih 31, Burra Dhemo 15/4, Kuardi 26/8, Patmohna 24, Raneegunge 65, Suratand 14/4.

Jute: Anglo India 320, Auckland 410, Alliance prefs 102, Bally 213, Barnagore 173, Belvedere 486/8, Caledonian 703/8, Century 17, Dalhousie 487/8, Empire 64/12, Fort William 385, Fort Gloster 805, Gondalpara 1,100, Howrah 42/8, Kamarhatty 859, Kannarrah 747, New Central 740, Northbrook 65/4, Northbrook prefs 1'5, Reliance 45/12, Waverley 18/8.

Tea:—Rutema 13/8.

Miscellaneous: Assam Brick and Tiles 14, Bengal Brass 18/4, Behar Oil 26/12, Buxa Forest Bye-Products 18, Burn and Co. prefs 107, Calcutta Oil and Cake 19/12, Chemical Industries 27/12, Calcutta Trams 110, Cossipur Cotton Ginning 34/4, Dunbar Cotton 67, Dunbar Cotton prefs 121, Eastern Paint 12/8, Furkating Saw Mills 15, Frank Ross 14, Howrah Oil 51/4, Howrah Amta Light Railway 115, Indian Standard Wagon 36, Indian Tanneries 22/8, Indian Iron and Steel 47, Jha Jha Cement 19/12, Kalyanpur Lime 21/12, Marshall Sons and Co. (India) 17, Mezinley and Co. 11/12, New Savan Sugar 11/8, Orissa Cement 25, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 25/8, Sheehan and Co. 14-12, Saraigani Railway 24/8, Sphere Insurance 8/10, Thorneycroft (India) Ltd. 10 prem, Titaghur Paper 394, Tata Industrial Bank 26/12 prem.

Government paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 69/10 to Rs. 69/14 and small lots at Rs. 70 to Rs. 70/4.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS.

The results of the Intermediate Examination in Arts were declared on Thursday. The following are the names of successful candidates:—

FIRST CLASS.

C C Desai; M P. Desai; V H Ghanekar; S A Kamat; S B Kantebet; M C Chagla; A Saldanha; J P Bulsara; V N Adavi; G V Bhagwat; V P Limaye; A N Diksit; P B Patel.

SECOND CLASS.

I T Almoula; G G Athavale; K H Bhatt; S V Bhave; V M Chaubal; S A Dange; A B Desai; B I Desai; *Manjula Ramrao Desai;* R M Desai; M B Deshmukh; S N Devasthali; R S Dikshit; D B Divanji; K K Fozdar; R K Gandhi; V V Ganpule; V V Gokhale; B G Gupte; L R Joshi; N P Joshi; *Vatsalabai Krishnarao Juvekar,* H T Majmudar; L A Mehta; P L Mehta; H A Munshi; H G Nilkanth; S P Pandit; M K Patel; K N Pathak; G B Phanse; D N Pradhan; M D Rangnekar; K J Shah; *Manik D Shinde;* Y R Tendulkar; G S TereDesai; S G Vaidya; I M Vimavala; R N Vyas; M T Walavalkar; J A Baxi; P D Damniyala; S V Deshpande; V A Gadgil; J A Kaji; V K Kale; R R Kalke; S K Kallapur; V P Keni; R J Kharkar; S K Muranjan; J M Pandya; M A Patil; R V Raut; R K Upadhyaya; B N Vaidya; S G Chitale; D G Desai; S R Desai; *Dinbai Rus omji Doctor;* K B Doctor; *Jerbai Pirojshah Pavri; Blanche Rosario;* A K Wadke; R S Bulsara; D G Dholakia; A D Gorwala; S K Mankikar; J D Pandya; H R Parpia; A D Shroff; M B Narielvala; A M O Suraiya; S A Badve; V F Couto; C J DeCruz; R M Parekh; J D Choksi; J F DaCunha; P A Engineer; H F Kapadia; P K Chhatre; L S Kagal; R H Ajwani; K G Bhojwani; C P Budhrani; S V Israni; Y H Jooneio; J H Kadri; N A Kazi; B N Kotwal; I K Kureshi; A A Memon; B S Motwani; M L Panjabi; D S Parwani; P N Rajmalani; R K Recjsinghani; M J Thakur; P V Abichandani; U M Daudpota; L H Gurnani; D S Jetley; K R Apte; V R Antre; U C Baes; R S Bannur; M S Bhadkamkar; N D Bhatt; G K Chitre; F B Dabhi; V N Dandekar; M R Dehaikulkarni; V K Dharmatti; G V Gangal; V S Gogate; B J Gokhale; S Gokhale; S R Gokhale; V G Jamkhandi; S A Joglekar; K G Joshi; S D Karandikar; V D Karkhanis; D G Karve; S D Koushik; B G Kulkarni; N V Kulkarni; S R Kulkarni; V D Kulkarni; B S Marathe; S D Nadkarni; P R Natekar; R P Nerurkar; D V Oka; N H Purandare; S A Shukla; M V Tilwe; H K Apache; D V Bapat; K N Chandhari; B N Datar; V J Dixit; B M Gadgil; C V Godbole; D L Gokhale; K N Gokhale; R B Hiray; K Y Joshi; N A Joshi; R D Joshi; B K Khade; S H Kulkarni; L K Mujumdar; K S Nurgund; D K Sathe; R D Vadekar; G G Vidwans; V R Deshpande; D K Kanga; P H Kulkarni; A K Shaikh; M S Bagli; J T Soares; M J Acharya; B G Amin; C C Bhatt; N M Choksi; J D Christie; C J Dave; H N Dave; N J Dave; R G Desai; L K Desai; P D Dhruva; N A Konkar; I L Pandya; I M Patel; M B Patel; V N Raval; A L Swadia; U J Trivedi; J L Vahia; P V Valame; A P Vyas; K A Vyas; F K Desai; G V Jadhav; N B Joshi; G C Kothari; U L Kothari; N N Maimndar; P C Moimudar; K G Mehta; P M Mehta; D G Merchant; A N Mistri; P P Pandya; J K Shah; N L Shah; U K Trivedi; A P Trivedi; S H Desai; B M Shah;

PASS.

G N Abhyankar; G V Aras; A S Asyekar; R R Bakhale; A G Bandi; E R Bapat; L L Barve; C N Bengali; K G Betai; S V Bhan; S G Bhave; S S Bhende; V S Bhende; S K Buch; S P Chandavarkar; B G Chandorkar; G M Chaniari; P K Chaubal; V B Chaubal; G M Chawathe; G H Chhaya; J H Chhaya; V V Chitnis; B B Dalvi; B S Dandekar; T S Dani; B H Desai; C M Desai; D D Desai; D N Desai; I C Desai; K K Desai; M G Desai; N P Desai; P P Desai; R B Desai; V H Desai; A A Deshmukh; G B Deshmukh; N R Deshpande; R V Deshpande; J G Dhavan; S M Dhurandhar; G C Dike; M D Donde; B D Edekar; N S Gokarn; P V Gore; S S Honawar; U L Jhaveri; B G Joshi; D R Joshi; G J Joshi; P S Joshi; D K Juvekar; K K Kale; N R Kalghatgi; P S Kamat; G S Kanitkar; N C Kantawala; C A Kapadia; J C Khichadia; R V Kirloskar; G M Kothari; D D Kulkarni; S B Kulkarni; N K Lathia; L M Lopez; *Gulab Atmaram Madan;* G V Majmudar; S V Majmudar; N K Mandavia; B L Mankad; H R Mankad; G N Marathe; N R Mehta; P V Mehta; R L Mehta; S S A Murdeshwar; S M Muzumdar; S V Nabar; M K Naik; N S Nayak; V P Oka; D V Padgaokar; B R Pandya; N P Pandya; B V Paranjpe; D B Paranjpe; B H Parekh; C O Parekh; H N Parikh; N M Parikh; S P Parikh; T V Parvate; R B Patel; L N Pathak; N R Patwardhan; S D Dhansalkar; S R Phansikar; L S Phatak; P S Phatak; J S Pradhan; S S Pradhan; J V Ranade; M P Samant; B S Sant; V D Sapre; C G Shah; D M Shah; H H Shah; M P Shah; R D Shah; B C Shastri; S G Shirtukde; S M Sheth; *Nalini Balkrishna Shirgaokar;* T L Shiv; L V Somani; V Sunderrao; N B Surti; K M Thakkar; P J Tidke; G D Tijorivala; B S Tikekar; C T Trivedi; C H Trivedi; D K Trivedi; K G Trivedi; R J Trivedi; S H Trivedi; S B Trivedi; H S Upadhyaya; T R Upadhyaya; H B Vaidya; K D Vaidya; P B Vaidya; P K Vaidya; N C Vakil; K J Vasani; B V Ved; B N Vyas; S S Vyas; M R Wagle; N G Wandrekar; M R Yardi; S M Adhikari; B K Agaskar; *Piroze Vinayak Anandkar;* V D Bapat; L H Bhagat; M H Buch; D A Dandekar; B M Desai; D M Desai; M B Desai; N K Desai; D S Ganpule; R S Hardikar; A R Hate; S V Karandibar; G P Karkhanis; D S Kelkar; K V Keni; S C Lele; R P Nerurkar; S B Palekar; P D Patankar; M J Patil; *Manjula Sitaram* Raie; S N Rege; C K Sampat; R G Shastri; N V Shitut; D R Sthalekar; T G Sule; L L Vyas; *Indirabai Adhav; Daisy Maria Baptista;* B M Chaubal; *Olive Chico;* A K Chitre; N D Chowdhari; *Bapai Ardeshir Contractor;* M G Desai; N K Desai; P G Dongre; S E Engineer; D R Ghadge; J F Gharda; B D Gupte; D K Kamat; K E Kanga; B J Khandalekar; I R Kirtikar; V A Kothari; M D Kuka; R D Madan; G B Mankar; B S Master; *Rita Gertrude Misquitta;* M A Modi; *Shirin Manekji Mogrelia;* E D Monteiro; B R Munshi; M M Parekh; K M Parikh; C R Patel; M D Petit; J P Photographer; G T Ranadive; M S Sabawala; *Piroja Manekji Saher;* V C Setalvad; A P Taraporevala; D S Thacker; V R Tolat; V H Underwood; M G Vakil; M M Vakil; N D Vesuna; N A Vesuvala; M K Vijayakar; A G Kamat; S M Mudbidri; G M Navathe; N K Parab; E P Bhamgara; P G Bhatt; D A Chinoy; C M Desai; T M Desai; V J Divecha; S M S M Edrus; R S Hodivala; G V Kapadia; P K Malkani; J D Masani; J O Mehta; J K Merchant; B B More; A R Munshi; G A Munshi; S G Nazir; C D Parekh; H J Parelwala; J R Randeria; J G Saraiya; V G Shingade; R D Shroff; M R Siddik; G R Talpade; J R Thakore; P Wyclif; R B Zaiwala; I D'Silva; M G Damania; *Margaret Sadaun Desai;* J T Ferreira; C W Gomes; V S Pathare; Felix Pinto; E Soares; D V Unakar; A H Dastur; F N Dastur; P D Dukandar; N S Minocher; R R Panthaki; *Faiji Dayasha Sanjana;* R J Katrak; D J Bhole; B V Dhavale; S S Dighe; V M Durve; K R Jadhav; A V Potdar; N G Shertukde; M J Vaidya; S Abrahams; A R Kudmul; R J Namjoshi; D M Dalal; E G W Jewell; C S Advani; M S Advani; T D Asrani; S H Bhambhra; S J Chatrap; N M Himatsingani; V M Hingorani; G M M U Isani; M L Jactiani; M I A Kadri; M K K Kureshi; H K Makhijiani; M T Mansukhani; J J Masand; B B Motwani; M T Motwani; G L Mughal; A W Musavi; F D Nanavati; M K Nasta; T S Pamnani; B R Sachanandani M M Shahdadzai; J A Subzposh; M N Sujansingani; I Y Sulaiman; M M U Sulaimani; M Z Syed; T K Tarachandani C V Karamchandani; S V Karnik; B R Motwani; H M Mulchandani; K K Rajput; C T Valecha; A P Fonseca; S Samuel; B S Rodrigues; A J Morris; T D Thaker; C A Carneiro; G R Agashe; V V Ajrekar; M B Aibal; G E Alekar; G V Apte; G D Apte; N D Apte; K G Badarayani; G V Bakshi; R N Bankapur; V M Bhagwat; L H Bhakre; K R Bhat; P S Bhavalkar; V K Bhave; G G Bhosekar; K G Chaphekar; B G Chitnis; N G Chitnis; R V Chitre; K N Dahale; R K Dalvi; G R Damle; G A Dastane; B A Desai; C N Desai; K D Desai; K G Desai; S S Desai; S R Desai; S Y Desai; V B Desai; D K Deshmukh; N B Deshmukh; R A Deshmukh; G S Deshpande; K S Deshpande; P Y Deshpande; U D Deshpande; V V Devdhar; V S Devdhar; B N Dhekne; V V Dhongde; D N Divekar; G H Doshi; R G Dunakhe; H Y Edke; K N Erande; J A Gawli; R H Ginde; S G Godbole; N R Gudi; S M Gujar; B E Gujarathi; V D Gunaji; M G Gune; P S Gupte; H B Habbu; B V Halvegar; L N Heblikar; G G Herwadkar; G G Honkan; S H Huilgol; B A Ichangi; A R Iyengar; K A Jahagirdar; N A Jahagirdar; V G Jere; D K Joglekar; G V Jorapur; D P Joshi; D D Joshi; J V Joshi; K A Joshi; P P Joshi; S E Joshi; V G Joshi; G V Kalwad; B G Kamoji; S K Kanetkar; R R Karandikar; V S Karandikar; K R Karode; K T Karade; *Godubai Kelkar;* M S Kesari; M G Keskar; V P Ketkar; G N Khadilkar; G M Khadye; S G Kittur; A S Kalatkar; D S Konnur; S G Kore; Y B Kothavale; G B Koulgi; A G Kulkarni; A G Kulkarni; C R Kulkarni; G G Kulkarni G V Kulkarni; G D Kulkarni; G K Kulkarni; S B Kulkarni; T N Kulkarni; V M Kulkarni; G G Kumbharhal; G G Kunte; D S Lakhote; B B Laxmeshwar; R V Madgern; M B Mahajan; T B Mehta; V N Mokashi; G R Nalavadi; K G Naravane; D V Nagalgund; V G Nimbkar; D R Oka; M P Palshikar; *Malini Panandikar;* D E Pande; V V Pandit; K G Paranjpye; N M Phadke; P V Phadke; R B Phadke; G I Patel; B B Patil; G E Patil; P Y Patil S C Patil; S H Patwardhan; J R Pawar; N B Pendherkar; R N Pathe; J V Phadke; Phadke; P V Phadke; R B Phadke; N B Phadnis; J D Phatak; B S Pimphalkhare; S R Pradhan; S Y Raje; J N Rajmachikar; B G Rajopadhye; B G Rajwade; D N Ranade; M B Raol; B R Rendalkar; N K Rotti; A V Sabade; V B Samant; K D Sangoram; V R Saraf; C N Satjute; D N Sah; G Shastri; R D Shiralkar; G D Sohoni; R T Sunkad; R G Tamavade; B N Tatke; B V Tattoo; S V Thakar; N K Thakur; R G Tophkhane; A G Vaidya; V Y Vaze; B G Vichare; R B Waded; A R Wavikar; B L Yellurkar; G B Alagawadi; S N Apte; S N Banbhatti; N V Bavdekar; G M Bhide; V K Bhome; B Butala; J B Chaitanya; D G Chaphekar; B A Chaugule; S G Chindhade; V K Dandekar; M B Datar; D R Deshmukh; G R Deshmukh; N L Deshmukh; L B Dev; A G Dixit; D P Dixit; K T Dixit; M G Dixit; L R Gadgil; V C Garwad; D V Ghanekar; S R Godbole; M G Gokhale; S G Gokhale S M Gorhe; N V Hirve; G K Joshi; N V Joshi; S N Joshi; V R Joshi; N R Kadapi; G R Kamkar; K V Kalewar; D V Karandikar; S D Karkanis; T A Karkhanis; S K Kathavate; R S Kavalgier; A Y Keskar; K G Keskar; R L Khare; B R Kolatkar; G V Kulkarni; S H Kulkarni; V Y Kulkarni; R M Lakade; G M Lonkar; D G Madiwale; S N Magikar; B N Mahishi; S S Malimath; K P Mehta; V Modak; H R Mohare; B D Momaya; T R Naravane; R A Nulkar; R S Padmukhi; D Panchwadkar; D L Pandit; M V Pandit; V G Panvalkar; D K Patil; B D Patwardhan; V N Patwardhan; V L Pradhan; C M Purandare; S V Rajwagi; K V Sahasrabudhe; V K Savadi; R M Shetye; S G Sohoni; D G Sonar; V V Tamhankar; G M Umarani; V T Vagh; V S Vaidya; V C Valimbe; R N Vedmani; B R Deshmukh; G V Deshpande; N G Hannurkar; D G M Hanwari A N Ilkal; S H Kanade; G Khaja; S N Reddy; I B Shaikh; I I Syed; G M Kadri; L N Dange; M M Desai; H N Gokhale; M R Kulkarni; N N Kulkarni; J G More; *Mary H Wadia;* C M Mullaferoze; D S Suryawanshi; K K Gadgil; D B Dikshit; V V Ghanekar; Y G Lele; M K Adhyaru; R B Ambekar; A J Amin; T B Amin; B D Barot; J M Barot; R N Barve; G U Bhatt; N V Bhatt; R M Bhatt; V M Bhatt; A J Buch; J S Chavan; M M Choksi; H H Dalal; M C Dangarvala; A Y Dave; C R Dave; B J Desai; B R Desai; C G Desai; G H Desai; J R Desai; L G Desai; M R Desai; R H Desai; R B Devta; A J Doshi; R M Fadnis; A K Gandhi; R N Gurjar; R S Jadeja; G S Hakatvadikar; G S Jhala; U G Joshi; N G Kale; I M Kamboya; A V Khedekar; *Manubai Shankarrao Khopkar;* J M Luhar; J M Majmudar; A N Mehta; A M Mehta; B T Mehta; C I Mehta; H B Mehta; R R Mehta; U J Mehta; A N Modi; M L Naik; H B Bhimji Nathvani; R S Pandia; G R Pandya; K H Pandya; S I Pandya; J K Parikh; M M Parikh; M R Parikh; A G Patel; B L Patel; C S Patel; C S Patel; C B Patel; D Patel; M S Patel; S U Patel; V I Patel; V J Patel; C C Pathak; L K Pathak; S B Pathakji; G M Pujara; R B Raval; R L Raval; G V Sahasrabudhe; S M Sant; B K Shah; C J Shah; C P Shah; D M Shah; H S Shah; H M Shah; H K Shah; M U Shah; N R Shah; P M Shah; V M Shah; D P Shastri; G C Shelat; D J Shukla; V M Shukla; K G Sutaria; V G Tambe; D V Thakar; J V Thakkar; S J Trivedi; M K Vahia; V T Vasavada; N D Vyas; P V Vyas; Y N Bhat; G M Bhatt; K M Dalal; D R Desai; L K Dhabalia; J M Gothi; K P Joshi; H A Mehta; M S Modi; K G Naik; K N Naravane; M N Naravane; R D Pandit; N C Pandya; V K Parikh; A K Patel; C V Patel; K B Patel; M C Patel; P G Patel; R C Patel; S V Patel; F N Shah; H V Shah; J C Shah; J H Shah; J K Thakore; H M Trivedi; M D Bilimoria; Z S Bukhari; D J Daruvala; G M Haldankar; C N Kavishwar; G S Maniar; C B Mehta; P J Mehta; R D Munshi; K A Pathan; C P Shah; H D Siddiki; A R Syed; D G Tamboli; R M Hathi; K N Shah; H R Shaikh; A R Sodagar; P P Bhatt; R P Dalal; J J Dhinoja; A K Dwivedi; G G Gupte; N N Joshi; K B Pandya; V T Rajpara; S T Rana; B G Shah; M D Shah; M K Shah; M G Vyas; C V Karia; P M Mehta; and G H Patel.

Scholarships and Prizes have been awarded as under:—

The Hughlings Prize.—To A. B. Gorwala.

The Vinayakrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize and the Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship.—To V. P. Limaye.

The two Sir Frank Souter Scholarships.—To A. M. O. Suraiya, and A. K. Shaikh.

The Bhavanagar Percival Scholarship.—To R. K. Upadhyaya.

The Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize.—T R. V. Rant.

The Gangabai Bhat Scholarship.—To M. S. Raje.

The Bai Dayacore Morarbhoy Vijbhukhandas Sanskrit Scholarship.—To M. B. Deshmukh.

The Framji Sorabji Bhavnagri Scholarship.—To J. P. Bulsara.

The Rao Bahadur Parvatishankar Manishankar Dave Scholarship.—To A. N. Dikshit.

The Ibrahimbhoy Rahimtoola Khoja Testimonial Scholarship.—To M. C. Chagla.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The General Superintendent of the Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., notifies the following delays in transit on cablegrams:—

London to Bombay:
Full rate.—Five days.
Deferred.—Nine days.
Bombay to London:—
Full rate.—Six and a half days.
Deferred.—Twelve days.

MELTER OF H. M.'S. MINT IN TROUBLE.

RELEASED ON BAIL OF RS- 10,000.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Aston, Inspector Smith of the C. I. D. charged Mr. Harold Durham, Head Melter, His Majesty's Mint at Bombay, with disposing of stolen property, namely gold valued at Rs. 5,951 on three occasions and attempting once to dispose of stolen gold valued at Rs. 3,594.

Mr. Campbell, Bar-at-Law Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown along with Major Willis, Mint Master, His Majesty's Mint at Bombay, while Messrs. Godhino, D'Cruz and D'Souza, pleaders, defended the accused.

At the outset, Mr. Campbell addressing the court, said that there was some gaps in the evidence against the accused and he would like to know whether after hearing what he had to say the Court would like to go on with the case. He said that the accused for the last six months had done no melting work himself. Gold used to be received at the Mint from the Kolar Gold Fields. On April 2, Mr. Harker of the C. I. D. received information that gold was being smuggled from the Mint through one Kashiram, a subordinate employee in the Mint, and the same was being sold to one Rehmatulla having a shop at Mumbadevi Road. On that, no arrangement could be made for trapping the culprit. However, on April 25, a policeman was instructed to shadow Kashiram who was found on that day alighting from a tram-car with a parcel under his arm. He (Kashiram) then went to Rehmatula's shop and was seen unwrapping the parcel which contained a bar of gold weighing 112 tolas and 170 grains, valued at Rs. 3,594. Kashiram was arrested and he implicated Mr. Durham, and Mr. Durham was then taken into custody. Mr. Campbell further said that Rehmatula's books were examined and items of different lots of gold of the total value of Rs. 10,558, sold to Rehmatula, were found. Now considering that Mr. Durham's pay was only Rs. 300 or Rs. 350 per month it was difficult to assume that he could be possessed of such large quantities of gold from his own means. When Kashiram was arrested a pocket book was found with him which contained the items of all the gold disposed of by him to Rehmatulla. He also said that Major Willis would state that no gold could leave the mint without a mark. The gaps in the evidence was that Major Willis was unable to show from the records or from the experiments made, that there is any shortage of gold in the Mint. It was however possible small quantities taken at a time might make the lump.

Mr. Godhino for the defence thanked Mr. Campbell for his frankly admitting that there was a gap in the evidence against the accused. Then he said that at the worst it was only a case of suspicion. Mr. Campbell had admitted that from the accounts and experiments made, no shortage of gold was found in the Mint. He was told by Mr. Durham that he (Mr. Durham) was speculating on gold. He used to buy gold at cheap price and sell it when the price would rise high. That on several occasions he purchased gold from Mr. A. S. Karimbhoy. Only some six months ago he bought 100 tolas of gold from Mr. Karimbhoy for which he paid a cheque for Rs. 2,500. He had the gold melted at the Mint, but as the officials of the Mint are not allowed, like the public, to have their gold melted there, it was only a breach of departmental rules, on his part. Mr. Durham did not use to melt gold; he melted silver only and he had no connection with the gold department. As to the suggestion that gold might have been collected in small quantities at a time. Mr. Godhino said the waste is at a time. Mr. Godhino said the waste is ten tolas in a lakh of tolas and therefore, to make up the lump of such big quantities, it would take years.

On hearing this much from both sides his Worship was disposed to go on with the case and postponed further hearing till the 14th instant. The accused was let off on a bale of Rs. 10,000.

SAD END OF A SPECULATOR.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of a Jew merchant, Joseph Yamin, aged 33, residing at Madanpura, Bombay.

Deceased's wife, Sophie, deposed that the deceased had been speculating heavily of late and had gambled away all her ornaments. On Wednesday night, he came home and returned to his room. She was not at home then. The deceased's brother also stated that Joseph had been speculating much of late. On Wednesday night he locked himself in his room, and when he knocked the doors were opened. The deceased got ill and he admitted having taken opium on account of his losses. Letters were found in his desk admitting that he had gambled away all his money and had taken poison. He asked his mother to take care of his wife. The deceased died in the hospital from the effects of opium. A verdict of suicide from opium poisoning was returned by the jury.

PILGRIMAGE TO THE HEDJAZ

SHIPPING FACILITIES.

The Bombay Government Gazette notifies as follows:—

This year there will be many ships sailing to the Hedjaz. The approximate dates of their sailing, and the places from which they will sail, will be as follows:—

15th June from Bombay.
25th June from Bombay.
25th June from Karachi
30th June from Karachi.
5th July from Karachi.
20th July from Karachi.
30th July from Karachi.
7th August from Bombay.
10th August from Bombay.
10th August from Karachi.
10th August from Bombay.

Those who live in the north-western parts of India, including the western parts of the United Provinces and Sind, are advised to take ship from Karachi, where the climate is good and dry, and where arrangements for the accommodation of pilgrims have been made.

Though the fares for sea journeys throughout the world are now very high, Government have arranged that the prices of return ticket to and from the Hedjaz shall be only Rs. 125, which is no higher than pre-war rates.

Government are also arranging that pilgrims shall obtain their passports in their own districts from the District and Sub-Divisional Officers and from Political Officers in Indian States.

During the war it was difficult to make journeys by sea, but now that the enemies of the King-Emperor have been conquered, every effort is being made by Government to provide facilities for the pilgrimage and to ensure the comfort of the pilgrims.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

HOW TO ENLIST THE INDIVIDUAL.

A lecture on "How to enlist the individual for Social Service" was delivered under the auspices of the Madras Association, Poona, by Mr. H. T. D. Oxnam of America. Mr. T. S. Sankara Aiyar, president of the Association was in the chair.

The chairman, in opening the Meeting, said that the Association must specially congratulate themselves that day on having in their midst a renowned gentleman from the United States of America, that country which, is, at present, the most dearly cherished of all countries in the world and which has taken upon itself the championship of the cause of the people—the masses at large. Of such a country, in the most important of its spheres of actions, namely, Social Service, Mr. Oxnam was a true representative.

Mr. Ranganadhan the Secretary of the local Y. M. C. A., then, at the Chairman's instance, introduced the Lecturer to the audience, and said that Mr. Oxnam belonged to the University of South California and was a pastor there, and was at present engaged in Social Service among soldiers along with Mr. Eddie and going on an extensive tour into India for that purpose.

The lecturer, then beginning his lecture, pointed out at the outsat that, in the work of enlisting for Social Service, there are always two distinct groups of people to be considered; (1) the group that goes about enlisting, (2) the group from which workers are to be enlisted. Talking of the first group, namely, the group that enlists, the lecturer said that it should first of all consist only of such people as embody and practise in their own lines the principles they preach or advocate, as otherwise, the Social movements they start are bound to fall into disgraces. As an instance of the failure of such wrongly started Social Movements was cited the case of American Capitalists, who rob with one hand and endow charities with the other. As an instance of the right and successful type of Social Worker was cited the case of a lady, who was from her College days absorbed in practical, social work; who was never satisfied with mere preaching but threw herself heart and soul in the centre of the work, she wished to further and in the centre of the classes of people whose condition she wished to ameliorate who, for instance, when she wanted to improve the laundries in New York which were very insanitary, actually went and lived and worked there with her own hands, so that she might realise fully the conditions which require relief; who again, while trying to put an end to what is called the "White Traffic," did not flinch from mixing fully with the poor unfortunate girls who were seduced to the cruel trade by the evil-hearted men and using all means and influence from their midst to reclaim them to good and pure ways of living. The lecturer then emphasised the essential and indispensible qualification of the enlisting group, namely, that it should be composed of individuals who possess very strong morals and who are ever ready to sacrifice their individual needs to the cause of the community at large.

Coming, then, to deal with the group from which Social workers are to be enlisted, the lecturer divided it into two classes:—(1) the high intellectual class, who are ever thirsting to, tackle and think over great and serious problems discover solutions (2) the young men and women—and children, too, to a certain extent—whose over glowing zeal and enthusiasm have only to be led and guided to render useful Social Service. The best way in which the thinking, intellectual class can be enlisted, is, in the lecturer's opinion, for the enlisting group to draw up a programme of the various problems to be tackled, such as poverty, its causes and cure, the criminal and the jail, the sick and the hospital, the protection of the family,—equality of rights for men and women, proper regulation of marriage, proper housing, the education of women labour (adult as well as child), then to draw up an ideal towards which it sets up itself to work, to hold this up before the thinkers and challenge them to offer practical suggestions to achieve the end in view. Such a challenge is bound to kindle the interest of the intellectually strong men and enlist them in the cause of Social Service.

ENLISTING THE WORKERS.

The next question is how to enlist the young men, women and children. The first step to be taken in this work, the lecturer pointed out, is to secure the interest of this class in Social subjects. The lecturer then indicated many practical ways in which this can be done, and is being done in America. The interest of mothers in the upbringing of children can be best kindled by showing them pictures of babies in various conditions of health and development and following or accompanying such exhibitions with a lecture by a medical authority on the rearing of babies, young people may be gathered together and taken on a visit to the local jails, reformatries and hospitals. The mere sight of these things will make them think and question about problems relating to crime and illness. Young people may again be taken on a tour to photograph the squalid dwellings and surroundings of the poor, suffering millions, and publish the photos in the papers. This will give them an idea of how much suffering there, is wanting relief. A lot of good can be achieved also in the play-ground of children by conducting it under proper supervision, as is done in America. In America boys are allowed to discuss in their debating societies subjects which are dealt with by their Municipal Councils. When they find that the conclusions do not agree with those of the council they try to find out why they do not agree. Sometimes they find that they left out certain considerations which the elderly people in the council have not forgotten. Sometimes they find there have been in the council bad influences which they are not aware of in their Debating Societies. When they grow up they try to get rid of these influences.

The lecturer in conclusion exhorted the audience to form a group, and through them to study the community and find out all the problems to be dealt with, to take up and deal with them one by one drawing up a programme and challenging the best men to offer solutions. He exhorted them to enlist not only the intellectual community but also the boys and girls and the women community and hoped that, by such systematic social work they would develop their country physically, mentally and spiritually lay the foundation of a New India that is surel coming one of these days.

After the close of the lecture, the chairman said that it was obviously superfluous on his part to say anything on the subject after it had been so completely dealt with by the lecturer. He had, however, only one remark to make in connection with the subject, in his humble opinion, what India stands most in need of in the matter of Social Service, is propaganda work. Even our educated classes seem to require more familiarity than they seem to have now, with the truths and principles of Sociology as founded and expounded by Western Savants, and should be made to deal with our social evils on scientific principles and methods.

The meeting then closed with a vote of thanks to the lecturer and to all other gentlemen who made the meeting a success.

OVERCROWDING ON RAILWAYS.

IMPROVEMENTS IN B. B. AND C. I. RY.

Owing to the curtailment of the train service due to the strain of War, almost all the trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway were overcrowed, during the period of war, with passengers, who had to suffer great hardships because of this. With a view to remedy this cause of grievance, the General Traffic Manager of the Railway expressed his desire to see members of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association. Accordingly, a deputation consisting of Messrs. Laxmidas Rowji Tairsey, Jivraj Gocuidas Nensey (Secretary) and Girjashanker D. Vaidya waited upon the General Traffic Manager at 1 p.m., on 15th May 1919. The following matters were considered at the interview:—

(1) Dakore being a place of pilgrimage, passengers have to suffer a great deal at the time of buying tickets, especially on fair days. To remedy this, the Railway has consented to open a city booking office at Dakore, if a suitable room is provided for the purpose.

(2) Due to the ignorance of passengers, oftentimes misunderstandings arise between the railway servants and passengers. To get rid of this and to educate public opinion regarding the duties and rights of passengers and to bring closer the connection of the public and railway servants, it was proposed to put up wall-posters on all stations, to this the Company has consented.

(3) The Company showed its willingness to co-operate with the Association by consenting to issue a circular amongst its staff to help the representatives of the Association, when called for.

(4) The Railway Company has promised to furnish refreshment and waiting rooms for Hindu passengers at Baroda, Ahmedabad and Godhra, at the time of remodelling the stations, which will shortly be done.

(3) To lessen overcrowding especially in the Gujarat Mail and Kathiawar Express, the Company has promised to remove the last two or three carriages which are meant for luggage and to put in carriages for passengers instead, and to run a separate train for parcels. Moreover, the number of tickets which will be issued from each station of Bombay for

THE FAMOUS

ROVER 12 H.P. CAR

"A CAR THAT WILL NOT MAKE YOU TIRED."

A Car that is a credit to its makers, a satisfaction to its owners and a large plume in the helm of the British Industry.

By Common Consent the Rover is WITHOUT ITS SUPERIOR at its power.

There are over 300 satisfied users in India. BOOK YOUR ORDER FOR ONE.

SOLE AGENTS:

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,

Head Office and Works: 21, Elphinstone Circle. | Showrooms: Apollo Bunder | Telegrams, CHALO, BOMBAY.

L. J. DIXON & CO.

LIMITED.

DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS, MAZAGON ROAD, BOMBAY, ESTABLISHED 1886.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST

Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, 14-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Telegrams: DIXID, Bombay. Works Telephone: No. 2154. Reg. Office Tel. No. 786.

INSURE

AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS with the

GENERAL Accident Fire & Life **ASSURANCE**

CORPORATION, LTD. (Incorporated in Great Britain.) 12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

Largest Stock in India.

Gems Jewellery

of of

All sorts—Indian & Parisian make

RECORD LOW PRICES.

M. Nagersheth Sons

EAST INDIA MERCHANT, 25, Church Gate Street BOMBAY

And 12, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

VIROCACAO

—SHORT PRONOUNCED—

"VERO"

is highly recommended in:—

Convalescence, Anemia, General Debility, Breakdown, over work, Neurasthenia and Dyspepsia. It is a delightful food and beverage for healthy individuals, growing Children, Nursing Mothers and aged people.

Sole Agents—

T. M. THAKORE & Co.,

36, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY 1.

H. Adamally & Bros.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, and HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

Large stock for immediate delivery of Iron Galvanized. Steam, Brass, Copper, Lead, Boiler and Hydraulic Tubes and Fittings.

Steam and Wheel Valves and Cocks of all sorts.

Manilla Ropes, Wire Ropes, Beltings, Packings, Oils and Varnishes.

31/33, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 3519.

P. D. DIKSHIT

HOUSE AGENT AND BANKER.

Try Dikshit's 6 cylinder 50-60 H.P. 7 seater Chalmers CAR. Certified as an absolute reliable, sound machine. Terms cheap. Please apply.

Telegrams: DIKSHIT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, 6th June, 1919.

"Bombay Chronicle" and Mr. Montagu.

MR. JINNAH'S CABLE.

The following telegram has been sent by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Indian Newspaper Co. to the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, Whitehall, London:—

I am desired by the Board of Directors of the Indian Newspaper Company to state that after careful enquiry into the allegations, made in your budget speech reported in India on Tuesday the 3rd instant, against "Bombay Chronicle," the Board find that the statement made by you that the "Chronicle" paper "was distributed free to British troops in Bombay hoping to excite insubordination" is absolutely without foundation. The Board have ascertained that no copy of the "Chronicle" was distributed free to British troops in Bombay.

With regard to the publication of the use of softnosed bullets in Delhi *the Board wish* to draw your attention to the following facts:—

On Saturday, April 5, the "Chronicle" published a telegram dated April *4th from its Delhi correspondent, stating that evidence to his knowledge* proved that soft-nosed solid nickletube and Velopex *bullets* were used. *On* Wednesday, April 16, a Government of India communique was published *to the effect that careful enquiries proved that there was not* the slightest foundation for the allegations that soft nosed bullets were used. *The communique further proceeded* to state that "it is possible that some of the bullets fired by the troops should have flattened *themselves or mushroomed on* striking the masonry or iron gates at short range." On April 17, the Delhi *correspondent of the "Chronicle" sent an* express telegram to the paper regarding the Government *communique withdrawing the reference to the use* of soft-nosed bullets. The telegram was never received in the "Chronicle" *office, we believe, owing to the censorship* in Delhi. But on Tuesday, April 29, that is, three days after the issue of orders of deportation of Mr. Horniman, precensorship and forfeiture of the security of the paper, when the publication of the *"Chronicle" was suspended, the office received by post from* the Delhi correspondent the following copy of an express telegram sent to the "Chronicle":—

> *"Seven telegrams have been sent since the 16th one of which seems to have reached you.* One of these sent on the 17th was regarding the Home Department communique *dealing with the allegation about the use of soft-nosed bullets on March 30th.* It was stated in that telegram that the nickle casing of .303 service cartridge bullet, which had been shewn to me was *misleading inasmuch as a quarter of an inch of the nose* of the said casing appeared to be stuffed or solid and the rest of the bullet casing, the lead of which seems somehow to have dropped out *and looked like hollow bullets.* Hence the mistake. It has now been definitely ascertained that the misleading nickle casing did not belong to a bullet to which the term "soft-nosed" could be applied and I am *therefore pleased to withdraw* the reference to soft-nosed bullets in my former telegram. I may, however, add that I utterly repudiate any *insinuation that it was intended to publish* a libel on his Majesty's troops. It was a *bona fide* mistake largely helped by a number of *misleading* pieces of evidence."

The Board regret that the statement regarding the use of soft-nosed bullets appeared in the "Chronicle." The regret would have been expressed earlier but for the delay in the correspondent's message reaching the office, as stated above, and the suspension of the publication of the paper.

M. A. *JINNHA*,
Chairman.

The Indian Discontent.

(*From the "New Statesman."*)

To most people in England, reading the alarming news from India this week, it will seem particularly odd that the name of Sir Sydney Rowlatt, puisne Judge of the King's Bench Division, should be associated with incipient rebellion in the East. As we know, events and acts of Government have a way of getting linked with inconspicuous names; but, apart from this, the matter is quite simple. Mr. Justice Rowlatt spent the first half of last year in India as Chairman of a Special Committee appointed to investigate the ramifications of revolutionary conspiracies.

The Committee, appointed by the Viceroy, consisted of five members—three Europeans and two Indians (a High Court Judge of Madras and a Bengali pleader). Their inquiry was held in private, and it proceeded upon the basis of an immense store of documents—law reports, Press cuttings, secret police intelligence, and the rest. Completing their labours in July, the Rowlatt Committee produced a report of some 90 pages (Cd. 9190) which surveyed the manifestations of revolution and terrorist crime during a period of twenty years: from the Poona outrages which accompanied the first outbreak of plague in 1897 and led to the imprisonment of Mr. B. G. Tilak, through the extremist movement of Bengal following Lord Curzon's partition of the province, the varied troubles of the Minto and Hardinge time, to the reactions in India, of the enterprises started by young revolutionists in Europe and America, culminating in the blundering German attempts to overthrow the loyalty of India. In all this there was very little that was new to anyone who *had followed* the course of affairs in India, but the many *strands were brought together* in a detailed and remarkably interesting narrative—*which, however, would have* been much more valuable if it had been supplemented by independent critical testimony. It is no secret that the hasty publication *of the Report by the Government* of India was a serious embarrassment to the Secretary of State, who was then shaping *the scheme of constitutional reforms* the principle of which had been decided upon during his visit to India. The Rowlatt *Committee made certain recommendations for special legislation to deal with* revolutionary crime and propaganda. These were followed by Lord Chelmsford's Government, and have been substantially embodied in two special Crimes Acts, the more important of which passed the Viceroy's *Council last month* and is now awaiting the sanction of the Crown. It has been *furiously resented* by the political leaders and associations; hence the series of grave *incidents in Bombay* and Upper India during the past three weeks and Mr. Justice *Rowlatt's unanticipated* eminence as an insulter of revolt.

The Emergency Powers Act is certainly a rigorous measure. It schedules a number of offences and empowers the Governor-General to apply the new summary procedure in any district, should he be satisfied that the offences in question are prevalent. The schedule covers many misdemeanours which are *provided against in the Criminal* Code, which are to be brought under the Act if in the opinion of the Executive they are "connected with any movement endangering the *safety of the State.*" Special rules of evidence are introduced, the pro*cedure of the ordinary Criminal* Courts is excluded, investigating authorities with undefined powers are created and the judgments of the special tribunal are final and *cannot be appealed against.* Further, the powers of the Executive in regard to summary detention and deportation are widened, and orders made under the statute *cannot be called in question* by the Courts. The Act, manifestly, is a very powerful instrument of a kind that would inevitably be fought by any elected members of a legislature.

Point by point the Rowlatt Bills have been in conflict with Indian opinion. They met with uncompromising opposition in Council, and the Emergency Powers Bill was passed against the solid vote of the Indian members. The political leaders have, of course, made utmost of the opportunity, and the Press has resounded with denunciation of the Bills as a comprehensive insult to the whole Indian people after their wonderful public behaviour during the war. Two members of the Viceroy's Council—Mr. M. A. Jinnah of Bombay and Mr. M. M. Malaviya of the United Provinces have resigned their seats and it would be accurate to say that not for many years has the Government of India been confronted by an opposition movement of greater force and unanimity. The "Times" Bombay correspondents cabling on April 11th, says that the legislation, "coming in a time of excitement and reaction after the war and the Muhammadan unrest is universally unpopular and, as to although false reports: its nature and purpose have undoubtedly been circulated with evil effect. it seems clear that the Viceroy and the Home Government will admit the wisdom of some modification at any rate in procedure.

Strong, however, as the political agitation is there is no denying the fact that the popular feeling could not have risen to its present height, even amid a world in unrest, but for the action of non-political leaders like Mr. M. K. Gandhi, the Bombay lawyer, who attained his position of influence through his skilful and persistent championship of the South African Indians, Mr. Gandhi, a pure Tolstoyan, has placed himself at the head of the *Satyagrahis*, the passive resisters, who against the influence of all the most prominent men in the National Congress and kindred organisations have set out upon the road of passive resistance to all law and authority. Mr. Gandhi possesses a very wide influence with the masses, an influence frankly recognised by the Government when it forbade him to leave Bombay on a projected visit to the storm-centres of the Punjab.

There are several essential facts to keep in mind if we would understand these very serious developments. Disaffection in India is never wholly political or religious. Roughly speaking, we may say that it is never very dangerous unless it contains elements of economic and social grievance of particular resentment against the Executive. British rule to-day is under fire from almost every imaginable quarter. Never before has India been industrially so prosperous as at present, but this does not mean that life is any easier for the peasant and artisan. The continued rise in prices during the war has been merciless. The country is suffering a more serious shortage of food than has been known since the last great famine. Influenza, sweeping through the towns and villages with more fury than the bubonic plague itself, carried off, according to the official statistics, six million people last year. The educated classes, again, during the war have endured the pressure of the heaviest censorship, while under the Defence of India Act some hundreds of their representatives have been interned. Nor must the disturbance in the ranks of the Indian Muslims be minimised. They have in the past been slow to take advantage of Western education, slower still to attain anything like political consciousness. But the last five years have been pregnant with change, while, as always, every event in the Islamic world of the Near and Middle East has its instant effect upon Muslim feeling in India. The downfall of the Turkish Empire added to the anxieties of nearly every executive officer in British India, and it is unnecessary to say anything as to the *dramatic reactions from insurgent nationalism* in Egypt. And here, finally, is the *essential point: the warring communities of India are, under the manifold and urgent* pressure of a world in upheaval, rapidly earning to coalesce. The angry *mobs of Delhi and Lahore, Ahmednagar* and Amritsar, are a portent *which our* statesmen and officials cannot disregard. *No divisional commissioner or lieutenant*-governor would confess that he has ever acted upon the principle of divide and rule; but he would not for a moment deny *that their secular divisions have greatly* eased the task of governing the Indian people. But the past, if not already dead, is dying: and to-morrow beyond all question British authority in India must build upon that one foundation of faith and unity and of justice that is not afraid to dare.

Official and Personal.

Major-General G. W. G. Richardson at Army Headquarters has been selected by the Commander-in-Chief to fill the position of Director-General of Transportation, a newly created appointment in connection with the operations now in progress in the North-West Frontier.

Major-General J. Moor who arrives very shortly from home will succeed Brigadier-General C. E. Nuthall as Director of Veterinary Services in India when the latter shortly retires.

Sir Hamilton Grant has returned to Simla and resumed charge of the appointment of Foreign Secretary, Mr. Denys Bray, I. C. S., becoming Joint Secretary in the Department.

Colonel R. C. Macwatt, I. M. S., Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Punjab, will carry on the work of Director-General, Indian Medical Services, when Major-General W. R. Edwards proceeds on short leave to Kashmir.

THE DERBY.

WON BY GRAND PARADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 5.

The Derby was run to-day and resulted as follows:—

Grand Parade, ridden by Templeman 1
Buchan, ridden by Brennan 2
Paper Money, ridden by Donoghue ... 3

Thirteen ran. Won by half a length, two lengths separating second and third.

Betting:—33 to 1 against Grand Parade; 7 to 1 against Buchan and 7 to 1 against Paper Money.

LONDON, June, 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. June, 5.

The Derby place betting: Proportional's odds against Grand Parade; evens Buchan; evens Paper Money.

FIRE AT JOAN OF ARC CELEBRATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. mid-night, June 5.

VALENCE SUR RHONE.—A fire occurred at a cinematograph performance in connection with the Joan of Arc celebrations. Four thousand spectators panicked and rushed for exits and women and children were trodden underfoot. Hitherto thirty dead and hundred injured have been found.

GERMAN COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

SUGGESTION FOR REDUCTION OF ALLIED ARMIES.

BERNSTORFF'S STRONG ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 2-30 p.m., May 29.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 5.

PARIS.—It is reported that the German reply will propose that the reduction of the German army and the navy should be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the Allied armies.

RANTZAU AUTHORISED TO SIGN TREATY.

LONDON, 5-15 p.m., May 29.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 5.

The "Petit Journal" has reason to believe that Count Rantzau has been authorised to sign the peace with the reservation that the treaty must be ratified by a plebiscite of German people.

THE PROPOSALS.

LONDON, May, 29.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 5.

PARIS.—The first part of the German counter proposals was sent to M. Clemenceau by Count Rantzau last evening. It consists of 88 pages in German entitled "Observations of the German delegation on the conditions of peace." The second part of the German counter-proposals was presented later and it is believed that this constitutes the complete document.

The presentation of the Austrian terms has been postponed until 2nd June.

CABLE TO AMERICA OBJECTED TO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 5.

VERSAILLES.—When Count Rantzau learned that the text of the German counter-proposals has been cabled to American newspapers he telegraphed to Berlin protesting against this step and received a reply from Berlin declaring that there has been a misunderstanding.

Count Rantzau immediately informed Colonel Henry that he had a note to deliver him and sent him the first part of the German counter-proposals saying that the remainder would be delivered the next day.

Delegates Giesbert and Landsberg and twenty-two Secretaries left for Berlin this evening.

COUNT RANTZAU'S MESSAGE TO GERMANY.

"WOULD NOT SIGN TREATY IN PRESENT FORM."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31, 1-25 p.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 5.

VERSAILLES.—Information gathered from the German delegation is to the effect that Count Rantzau convoked the entire delegation and the members of the finance commission before Giesberts and Lanbsberg's departure and asked them to tell the people in Berlin that he would not sign the treaty in the form presented by the Allies.

SECOND PART OF COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

REFUSES CESSION OF UPPER SILESIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. mid-night, June 5

BERLIN.—The second part of the German counter-proposals agrees to the Allies' military and naval stipulations providing that Germany enters the League of Nations on an equal footing immediately. It demands however, thate during the transitional peroiow of Germany shall maintain larger forces for the purposes of internal order. Germany is prepared to raze the western fortresses and to establish the zone occupied by troops. She demands the secret and unmolested plebiscite as regards the cessation of territories including Alsace-Lorraine and facilities for German-Austria uniting with the German Empire.

She refuses the cession of Upper Silesia because the region has belonged to Germany for centuries and possessed a German majority, but she agrees to the cession of the Polish parts of the province of Posen and West Prussia. She agrees to convert Memel, Koenigsberg and Dantzig into free ports and to concede far-reaching rights to the Poles there.

ALLIES AND COLLABORATION WITH WORKERS.

CLEMENCEAU'S REPLY TO RANTZAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. Midnight, June 5.

PARIS.—M. Clemenceau replying to Count Rantzau's Labour note says that the Allies are most anxious to collaborate with workers in formulating labour legislation but such legislation must be passed by the representatives of the whole community. He declares that all demands of the Berne Conference were examined and mostly embodied in the Peace Treaty and says that the German delegates will be admitted after a brief interval to full membership of the International Labour Organisation.

M. Clemenceau rejects the idea of holding a Labour Conference at Versailles before the conclusion of peace because the consequent delay to peace negotiations would be inimical to the interests of workers.

BERNSTORFF AND PEACE TREATY.

SUPPORTS RANTZAU'S ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 5.

BERLIN, May 30th.—Bernstorff in the course of an interview said he was astonished at the Paris newspaper view that he would have been more likely to sign the peace than Count Rantzau. He said that no German would attach his name to a document equivalent to a death sentence of the Fatherland.

PEACE TREATY WILL NOT BE SIGNED BEFORE JUNE 30.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31, 5-30 p.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 5.

PARIS.—The best-informed Conference circles now do not anticipate that the Peace Treaty will be signed before 30th June.

AUSTRIAN PEACE TERMS.

FINANCIAL CLAUSES RESERVED.

LONDON, May 31.
Recd. Midnight, June 5.

PARIS.—The Plenary Session this afternoon decided to reserve the financial clauses of the Austrian peace terms. The treaty will be presented to the Austrians at noon on the 2nd June at St. Germain.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN BERLIN.

MEETINGS PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 5.

COPENHAGEN.—A Berlin message states that apparently anticipating trouble Noske who has hitherto permitted demonstrations of protest against peace terms now proclaims that the Martial Law will be more severely enforced. He has prohibited meetings indoors and outdoors declaring that these have developed agitation endangering the state.

The Government has addressed an appeal to Eastern Germans to avoid action that might give the enemy pretext for invasion. The appeal says that if the counter-proposals are rejected the Government will take the decisions necessary for the life of the German nation.

REPUBLIC ON LEFT OF RHINE.

GERMAN COMMITTEES TO PROMOTE ESTABLISHMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.
Recd. Midnight, June 5.

BRUSSELS.—A telegram from Aix-la-Chapelle states that German Committees have been constituted here, in Cologne, and other towns to promote the establishment of a Republic on the left bank of the Rhine separated from Prussia but remaining part of the German confederation. It is believed that the establishment of a new state will enable the inhabitants to escape the world's hatred of everything German.

RHENISH REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MAYENCE, June 2.
Recd. Midnight, June 5.

The Rhenish Republic was proclaimed to-day in a number of Rhine towns. A Government has been provisionally established at Wiesbaden.

The President, Doctor Dorden has addressed a message to the Peace Conference.

GERMAN TROOPS IN LETTLAND AND LITHUANIA.

ENTENTE'S NEW DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., June 5.

BERLIN.—According to the German Armistice Commission at Spa, the Entente yesterday presented a fresh note regarding the German troops in Lettland and Lithuania. The note says that the German forces in the Baltic provinces must be withdrawn within the line to be marked for them. Von der Goltz may retain the command provided he receives orders from Germany for the establishment of a Coalition Lettish Government. The arms must be restored to the Lettish troops while mobilisation must not be hampered and complete freedom must be assured to the new Lettish Government.

Fifteen days are granted from 1st June for the acceptance of terms.

BRITISH MILITARY MISSION AT HELSINGFORS.

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 5.

The "Daily Mail" learns from Helsingfors that the British military mission under General Gough has arrived.

R. 34'S FLIGHT.

LOST IN THE NORTH SEA.

LANDING AT BERWICK LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 5.

The R. 34 when taken over by the Admiralty left Glasgow on Wednesday night for the aerodrome at East Fortune (Hadding-tonshire). She had an adventurous voyage thither owing to low clouds.

The crew of thirty-one discovered at ten o'clock in the evening that they were lost in the North Sea. Later they made the aerodrome and cruised overhead all night long in the hope of landing in the morning but the fog prevented this.

RUSTOMJEE 5/6/19

They travelled during the day as far as Yorkshire and eventually at 3-30 in the afternoon landed at Berwick Law near the aerodrome. All were exhausted by twenty-one hours in the air without food as they had expected the trip to last two hours.

General Maitland, Director of Airship Services and Colonel Hicks were on board.

HANDLEY-PAGE PLANE ATTEMPT.

NON-STOP FLIGHT BETWEEN MADRID AND LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BIARRITZ, May 31.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 5.

The Handley-Page aeroplane attempting a non-stop flight from Madrid to London crossed the Pyrenees without difficulty, but was obliged to descend at the mouth of the Admer owing to the propeller coming off. The machine lies on the beach and is covered at high tide. The crew of six is safe.

N. C. 4 IN LONDON.

KING'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 5.

12-30 p.m.—N. C. 4 has left Lisbon and is expected at Plymouth this afternoon.

London May 30th, 1-55 p.m.—N. C. 4 came down at the Vondego river 120 miles north of Lisbon.

London May 30th, 5-25 p.m.—N. C. 4 was not damaged, but the flight will not be resumed to-day.

London May 31st.—Washington—N. C. 4, has arrived at Fernol.

London May 31st, 3 p.m., N. C. 4 reached Plymouth at 2/26, this afternoon.

London, May 31st.—The King to-day congratulated the American Ambassador on the arrival of N. C. 4.

London, June 1st, 8 p.m.—The crews of N. C. 4, N. C. 1 and N. C. 3 have arrived in London. They met with a most enthusiastic reception at Paddington.

ADMIRALTY TAKES OVER R. 34.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 5.

The Admiralty yesterday took over the Clydebuilt airship R 34 which is expected to start for the Trans-Atlantic flight shortly.

Hawker's derelict aeroplane has been landed at Falmouth and will be exhibited in London.

RECEPTION TO N. C. 4.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31.
Recd. mid-night, June 5.

N. C. 4 covered five hundred miles from Ferrol to Plymouth in four hundred minutes. She was sighted off destination at a height of a thousand feet and escorted to land by three British seaplanes. She was met by numerous river craft who lustily sounded the sirens and thousand on the Hoe heartily greeted the approaching American seaplane.

Commander Read and the crew were taken off in a motor launch and taken aboard the American cruiser Rochester, where they were received by the American Vice-Admiral Mayor of Plymouth and Government representatives. The airmen were subsequently given a public reception by the Mayor who spoke from the Mayflower stone. Later, they luncheoned at the Air Ministry. The seaplane's actual flying time from America was thirty-five hours for three thousand miles.

FLIGHT HANDICAPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. mid-night, June 5.

The flight of N. C. 4 was handicapped by fog and occasional rain especially in the neighbourhood of Brest. Her descent at the Mondego river after leaving Lisbon was due to leaky radiator. The greatest height flown from Ferrol was a thousand feet, but it was mostly between fifty and hundred feet owing to fog. She crossed the channel at two hundred feet.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May, 29.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 5.

ST. JOHN'S.—Raynham has invited Grieve to navigate Martinside aeroplane, which is being reconstructed.

FRENCH OPINION ON COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

TERRITORIAL CONDITIONS UNALTERABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31, 7-15 a.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 5.

PARIS.—Opinion in the French political circles is unanimous regarding the German counter-proposals that there is no necessity for verbal discussions and that the territorial conditions are unalterable as regards Saar, Upper Silesia and the Colonies.

BRITISH CABINET MEETING IN PARIS.

TO DISCUSS GERMAN PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., June 5.

PARIS.—A meeting of the British Cabinet was held this morning at Mr. Lloyd George's house in Paris to discuss the German counter-proposals and certain parts of the Austrian treaty.

The Premier, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Chancellor, Lord Milner and Mr. Churchill were present. Lord Curzon and Mr. Long were absent owing to indisposition. Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Auckland Geddes were detained in London on pressing business.

QUESTION OF FIUME.

ITALY'S MINIMUM DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May, 29.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 5.

PARIS.—A solution of the Fiume question submitted to yesterday's meeting of the Council of four, which Signor Orlando described as Italy's minimum demand, is that Fiume should be an independent state bordering in Italian Istria. Italy maintains her claims to the town of Zara and Sebenico in Dalmatia and to the chain of the islands running south from the Gulf of Fiume, which is strategically important, but she would renounce her claim to the rest of Dalmatia.

FREEDOM OF LONDON.

CONFERRED ON PRINCE OF WALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May, 29.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 5.

A brilliant scene was witnessed in Guildhall to-day, when the Prince of Wales was admitted to the freedom of the city of London. The Duke of Connaught and other members of the Royal Family attended and among the distinguished people present were: the Maharaja of Bikanir, Lord Sinha, and the Dominions High Commissioners and overseas generals.

After the usual ceremonial, the City Chamberlain recited the Prince's career, emphasising the gallant part he had played in the war (prolonged cheering.) He concluded by requesting His Highness' acceptance of two handsome pieces of plate.

The Prince, who was in the uniform of Grenadier Guards, heartily thanked the city for his splendid reception. He outlined the work done in war by the four London divisions and paid a tribute to their magnificent work throughout the campaign. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Prince proceeded to the lunch given by the Corporation at Mansion House.

ALIENS IN COLONIES.

QUESTION OF REGULATION OF ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May, 29.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 5.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Kennedy Jones, Col. Amery stated that he was not yet able to say what precise measures it was desirable or practicable to take in the Colonies and Protectorates in order to provide effectively for the regulation of admission of Aliens or to what extent these measures would be based on regulations proposed in the United Kingdom. He emphasised that the question would require very careful consideration in order to secure the end in view in the manner most suitable to the conditions of each case.

SURPLUS AEROPLANES.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT'S GIFTS TO DOMINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May, 29.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 5.

In the House of Commons, Lt.-Col. Ashley asked: Will the Air Ministry offer the Dominions and Colonies some of its surplus aeroplanes for postal services?

Col. Seely relied that the question had been considered and a satisfactory conclusion has been reached by Government. He would make a pronouncement later.

Lt.-Col. Ashley asked: Will it be by gift or purchase?

Col. Seely replied: As a free gift to the Dominions, Crown Colonies and India (Cheers.)

INDIAN REFORM BILL.

FATE DEPENDENT ON JOINT REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.
Recd. mid-night, June 5.

In the House of Commons, Col. Yate suggested the postponement of the second reading of the Government of India Bill until the Joint Committee had reported.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that there was no precedent for referring the Bill to the Joint Committee before the second reading.

Colonel Yate asked: If the Joint Committee reports against diarchy, can the Bill be altered after the second reading?

Mr. Bonar Law replied: "Of course."

Colonel Yate asked for a pledge that the opinions of provincial governments would in no way be prejudiced by the taking of the second reading this week.

Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that the object of the procedure was to enable facts to be examined more thoroughly than by any other method suggested.

NEED OF A VIGOROUS NATIONAL CHURCH.

FIELD MARSHALL HAIG'S ADDRESS IN EDINBURGH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 5.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and General Horne visited the Church of Scotland General Horne visited th eChurch of Scotland General Assembly in Edinburgh yesterday.

Addressing the Assembly Field-Marshal Haig urged the establishment of a general staff for Christian Churches in the Empire analogous to the Imperial General Staff in the military organisation of Empire. The only means of securing permanent peace was to develop the spirit of brotherhood born in the war for which the active help of a vigorous national church was necessary. A beginning should be made by forming a United National Church of Great Britain, after which a great imperial church should be formed to maintain the determination of the peoples of the Empire. In this connection Field-Marshal Haig rejoiced at the movement towards the Presbyterian reunion in Scotland. What Scotland hoped to gain herself she must help the whole Empire to achieve

WORKERS AND NATIONAL STRIKE.

DECISION AGAINST TRIPLE ALLIANCE SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress has decided to refuse the request of the Triple Alliance of Miners, Railwaymen and Transport Workers that a National Trade Union Congress should be called to consider a national strike to compel the Government to withdraw British troops from Russia, abolish conscription and release conscientious objectors.

The Committee considers the reply of Mr. Bonar Law to the deputation Committee last week as sufficiently satisfactory to justify their non-interference.

Mr. Bonar Law told the deputation that the Government refused to submit to dictation.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., June 5.

The probable starters and jockeys for the Derby are:—

Lord Basil—J. Childs; Panther—Cooper; Grand Parade—, Smith or Dominion.—A. Smith; Sir Douglas—Hulme; Tangiers—Piper; Buchan—Smyth; Allalone—Fox; Roamer—Lancaster; Bay of Naples—Whalley; Milton—G. Colling; Wellingford—Ledson; Paper Money—Donoghue; White Heat—Jelliss; Grandalmoner—Young; Observateur—Stern; Makepeace—Carslake; Golden Orb—Blank.

LONDON, May 31, 11-25 a.m.

To-day's betting on Derby is 5/4 against Panther, 8/1 against Buchan, 10/1 against Paper Money, 100/8 against Dominion, Grant, Milton, 100/6 against Allalone.

WHY HOFFMAN MINISTRY RESIGNED

LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 5.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Munich states that Hofffmann Ministry has resigned in order to enable the formation of a Ministry on a broader basis.

(Continued from Column 6.)

rule. However, in the case of our people with spiritual traditions his state is sooner possible than with others; but before this consummation is reached, continuous training is necessary. In the meanwhile our constitutional agitation must proceed, both here and in England. Success or failure is in the hands of God. But solid faith in the future destiny of India and British Empire and in the benefit that the world is to derive from an equal partnership between England and India inspires unshakable confidence that victory will be ours. With all the force that I can command, I earnestly and respectfully appeal to Mr. Gandhi, whom I love and reverve as the greatest Indian of the present generation and who has perhaps few equals in the world, not to resume civil disobedience as yet.

MR. JAMNADAS' STATEMENT.

"LASTING INTERESTS OF COUNTRY."

APPEAL TO MR. GANDHI.

The following statement signed by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, appears in "Young India":—

It is very painful to sever my connection with the Satyagraha Sabha, of which I was a member. I have still faith in Satyagraha, but I have decided to resign because I cannot see my way to agree with Mr. Gandhi on one point, viz., the resumption of the law-breaking propaganda which, for aught I know, is going to be started early next month. I believe the circumstances that led to the suspension of the movement have not materially altered and I am afraid that in the present mood of the people and after all that has happened, resumption at this moment is likely to create a ferment throughout the country, more serious than that we witnessed during April and May. I am emphatically of opinion that any such action on the part of the Satyagraha Sabha will not only damage our cause but will impede the growth of Satyagraha and will, in my opinion, endanger British connection, to preserve which has been the life-long aim of all workers in the cause of India's freedom, including Mr. Gandhi.

The situation has become more critical since the movement was suspended. The Afghan war has broken out. And so far as the internal conditions are concerned, the stopping of the "Bombay Chronicle", the deportation of Mr. Horniman, the proclaiming of the Martial Law in the Punjab and elsewhere, trials and sentences by Court-Martial on leaders of public opinion in the Punjab, and the reported vagaries of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's Government have aggravated the feelings created among the people by agrarian trouble and the anxiety as to the Khalifate question and, last but not least, the Rowlatt legislation. In addition to all this we have to take into account the existence of the mischievous element in the country, which may take advantage of the law-breaking propaganda as a fit channel to work at their nefarious designs. I wish to assert that my opposition to the Rowlatt Act and the manner in which this Bill was passed has not changed a bit; and even though I be in England it will be my earnest endeavour to work constitutionally for its repeal. But I cannot help feeling that if the law-breaking propaganda is resumed, we stand to lose all and gain nothing. This I think is not Satyagraha and I would not be a true Satyagrahi if I acted against my conviction knowing that such a result was bound to come. All our hopes—and earnest hopes, towards the realisation of which we have been strenuously striving, all sacrifices notwithstanding—of the future cordial co-operation between England and India as units of the Great Empire for the good not only of the Empire, but of the world in general will be completely wrecked. The obstinacy of the bureaucracy against which we have been fighting is a great obstacle in the way of realizing these hopes. The bureaucracy blinded by selfishness and love of power, wanting in imagination and therefore losing sight of the factors on which the permanence of the British connection with India depends, has ill-served the great English people, whom it is called upon to represent. As Mr. Montagu has admitted, if India is to remain in the British Empire, power must be transferred from the hands of the century-old machine, wooden, iron, and anti-deluvian, to those of the representatives of the people. It is this bureaucracy that we have to fight—with all constitutional weapons at our disposal, for the sake of India, for the sake of the Empire, may, for the sake of the world's progress. But, I must add with equal emphasis, that the mistake of resuming the law-breaking propaganda will prove a greater obstacle, still. I feel the bureaucracy in India,—with some individual exceptions of course—has lost its head. The mass of the people are in consequence naturally excited and indignant. The duty of leaders therefore is not to drive them into desperation and thus give a free hand to the bureaucracy to have its own way with them. Self-restraint should be the key-note while feelings all over have reached their highest pitch. Our individual and national self-respect may for the time being seem to suffer but this should be subordinated to our desire to serve the lasting interests of the country and the Empire. We have no reason for despair yet. We can approach the Secretary of State, we can approach the Home Government, we can approach the freedom-loving people of Great Britain, and raise them to the realization of their duty towards the great people of India. I therefore consider it a matter of vital importance that declaring a truce here we should make England the field of all agitation. A ray of hope has come already with the speech of Mr. Montagu which gives assurance of the satisfactory solution of the most important issues. It is a matter of regret that Mr. Montagu does not yet think it necessary to repeal the Rowlatt Act, but I feel confident that the Indian deputation will be able to convince him and the British democracy of the futility and danger of such repressive measures. I may add here that I am saying all this in the spirit of a lover of Satya and Ahimsa, the two fundamental principles on which Satyagraha is based. I believe that law-breaking can be practised by one who is a law unto himself, even such a one as Mr. Gandhi is, one who has understood God's laws, and to whom any infringement of them be it by the Government or by his own people is equally intolerable. I believed Indians as a spiritual nation would understand the significance of Satyagraha but that has not been the case. For human nature with its weaknesses and limitations must assert itself in all cases, and Indians are not an exception to the

(Continued in Column 5.)

AMIR'S REQUEST FOR PEACE.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

CONDITIONS OF ARMISTICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 4.

A Simla communiqué states:—

Amir Amanulla's letter, dated 28th May, to the Viceroy, reached Simla on the evening of 3rd June. After referring to the friendly communications which had been passing between the two Governments the Amir ascribes the "strain of relations resulting in the outbreak of war to certain unpleasant events which arose from certain misunderstanding." He explains that the disturbances and disorders in Northern India and more especially the unruly demonstrations in Peshawar had reached such a pitch that he was compelled to despatch troops to protect his frontiers. The Commandant of the Eastern Army "considering certain points included in his own territory, according to maps and plans in his possession, proceeded to carry on carry on some digging as a precautionary measure" whereupon the British troops violated the Afghan territory and the Amir was then obliged to declare war. In the meantime the Afghan Envoy, Obdur Rahman reached Kabul and explained that the Foreign Secretary had impressed upon him the necessity of desisting from war. It thus became apparent that the "events and movement which had taken place were accidental and undesirable."

The Amir therefore put off publication of the proclamation of holy war by Islamic Shaikhs of Afghanistan and referred the matter to a national council who decided that an envoy should be sent to India to offer explanations and to stop fighting.

PROOF OF SINCERITY.

After taking exception to our bombardment of Kabul and Jalalabad by aeroplanes, which he compared to the bombardment of London by zeppelins, the Amir proceeds to emphasise he does not desire that the century-old friendship should be broken, or that bloodshed should lead to perpetual enmity between the two nations. In proof of his sincerity he points to the marked friendliness of his letter and to the fact that he encloses a signed copy of his *firman* to his commandants to suspend the movement of troops and to stop hostilities. He winds up by affirming that his government has never had any idea of severing the friendly relations with Great Britain and is in no case whatever desirous of upsetting old obligations and old relations. On the contrary it is desirous of honourable and dignified peace, advantageous to both parties. This the Amir says, will be possible to secure if delegates on either side are appointed to conclude peace at as early a date as possible.

VICEROY'S REDINESS TO MEET AMIR'S REQUEST.

In his reply, which it is hoped will leave our lines for the Afghan camp this evening, his Excellency the Viceroy's expresses pleasure at learning that the Amir is now sincerely anxious for cessation of hostilities and renewal of friendship between the two Governments. He cannot, however, pass by in silence the allegation that what has happened has been due to an unfortunate misunderstanding. If there has been any misunderstanding it was a misunderstanding of the political situation in India and of the temper and power of the British Government.

Then follows an explicit recital of various acts of hostility committed by the Afghans, culminating in violation of the British territory by the Afghan troops. After adducing proofs in his possession, of the Amir's preparations for hostilities his Excellency reminds him of the opportunity which gave him even at the eleventh hour, out of friendship for his lamented father, to retreat from the inevitable consequences of his foolish actions. To his Excellency's sorrow the Amir had refused the hand of forgiveness and friendship thus extended to him, and so far from repudiating his action had sought to justify them. In spite, however, of ample justification for carrying war to its logical conclusion the Viceroy expresses his readiness to meet the Amir's overtures in a friendly spirit actuated by a knowledge of the Amir's youth and inexperience by a desire to avoid bloodshed, and mindful of our obligations to the late Amir, the faithful friend and ally of the British Government. His Excellency's Government therefore are prepared to agree to the armistice on the following terms:—

ARMISTICE TERMS.

(1) That the Amir should at once withdraw all his troops from the frontier. No Afghan troops are to be located within twenty miles of the nearest British force.

(2) That British troops should remain where they now are in the Afghan territory, with freedom to continue such military preparations and precautions as may be deemed necessary. Troops will, however, take no offensive action whatever so long as the terms of this armistice are observed by the Afghans.

(3) That British aircraft will not bomb or machine-gun the Afghan localities or forces so long as the armistice is observed, but they will have freedom of movements in air to reconnoitre and observe the positions of the Afghan forces in order to ensure against any concentration or collection of the Afghan forces or tribesmen in contravention of the armistice. Further that the Amir undertakes that his people will not fire at or molest British aircraft and will return without delay unhurt all British aircraft and airmen who may have been forced to land in Afghan limits and use his utmost endeavour to ensure safety of any British airmen who may be forced to land in the tribal territory.

(4) That the Amir should at once send urgent messages to the tribes both on his own side and on the British side of Durand frontier into whose limits his troops have advanced or who have been excited by his agents, and proclamations stating that he asked the Government of India for a cessation of hostilities and that he will not countenance further aggressive action on their part against the British Government, if they take such action it will be at their own risk and they will receive no support from the Amir and find no asylum in Afghanistan from which they will be ejected if they come.

A WARNING.

After emphasising the leniency of these terms his Excellency invites the Amir to accept them in the friendly spirit in which they are offered. If he does so, orders will be issued to the British General Officers Commanding to arrange meetings with the Commandants of the Afghan forces to sign an armistice. Thereafter his Excellency will gladly appoint a selected officer to discuss the final terms of peace with the officers deputed by the Amir and to establish once more the friendly relations between the two Governments.

If the Amir does not accept the terms the consequences must rest with him and with the unlimited resources of the British Empire, which has just issued triumphant from a struggle with the greatest military powers the world has ever seen, those consequences must rest with him and can only mean one thing.

In conclusion his Excellency expresses earnest hope that he will very shortly receive such a reply from the Amir as will pave the way to a renewal of the old friendship between the two Governments.

AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

RELIEF OF THAL.

ENEMY HEAVILY PUNISHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June, 4.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent with the North-West Frontier Army telegraphing on Monday night states Thal was relieved on Sunday morning. It appears on the night of 31st May, 1st June, our relief column reached a point about fifteen miles distant from Thal. The General Officer Commanding decided on a forced march with the object of attacking the enemy at dawn. Notwithstanding the day's toil in a temperature of 112 degrees, the force marched steadily all the night towards their objective which was reached at the appointed time. Shortly afterwards a battery of howitzers opened fire on the enemy, and once again the splendid utility of this gun in mountain warfare was demonstrated. New fuses exploded shells with deadly effect, causing them to burst forwards instead of upwards as was the case with old shells, and to cause havoc among the surprised enemy. Infantry and machine-guns then deployed, and very soon the enemy was retreating in disorder to the south and south-west, leaving many dead and wounded behind. Our aeroplanes now went into action following up the work of the guns by bombing and machine-gunning the enemy's shattered forces, and within a few hours of opening fire, the relief column had joined hands with the garrison.

Our force from Dardoni, near Miranshah, operated on Saturday against Waziri Lashkars in the Tochi. We burned two villages, and blew up three towers. The enemy here was in considerable strength, and suffered heavy casualties. Our casualties were slight.

On Derajat side Murtaza was sniped during the night, while Jandola was heavily fired on. Our casualties during the relief of Thal were negligible. There was some sniping in the night, and on the following day, the enemy concentrations were again bombed and machine-gunned, one Afghan gun being knocked out by a direct hit. The Afghan troops while retiring were heavily punished. There are none now east of the Kuram river. Railway and telegraph are working through to Thal.

AMIR AMANULLAH WANTS PEACE.

PROSPECT OF NEGOTIATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 4.

The special correspondent of the "Pioneer" telegraphs:—

On the 31st May, corresponding to the 1st Ramzan-ul-Mubarak, a letter from Amir Amanullah Khan signed by him and addressed to his Excellency the Viceroy was received in India. In this letter Amanullah indicates his desire that peace shall be concluded between the British Government and the Government of Afghanistan with as little delay as possible. He also states that his commands have been issued to all his generals ordering them to suspend all acts of hostility on the part of regular troops, tribes, Mujahidin, and Ghasis. As a guarantee of the sincerity of his intentions, Amir Amanullah has forwarded certified copies of the orders issued by him to his generals. Hitherto such emissaries as have come to India from Afghanistan with the profession of peace have not been properly accredited and may have been merely spies and the Viceroy, therefore, did not allow any discussion with them. But now that Amanullah has himself written to his Excellency asking for peace, it is hoped that negotiations will shortly be begun and that a peace will be secured, which while not dishonourable to Afghanistan, will prevent, the possibility of unwarranted aggression on the Indian frontier in future. Mischief makers have suggested that the British Government has refused the Amir's earlier offers to negotiate from a wish to carry on the war and crush the Afghan kingdom. This is false and absurd as Britain has helped and supported Afghanistan and now wishes for nothing better than a strong and reliable Afghan neighbour.

AHMEDABAD SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

CHARGE OF WAGING WAR AGAINST KING WITHDRAWN.

AHMEDABAD, June 5.

On the Special Tribunal assembling this morning, cross-examination of witness, Kanavalal was continued. The next witness, Ganaji, typist, living above the cycle shop where Sergeant Fraser was murdered, corroborated the chief details of murder. He deposed that on the morning of the 11th April, while returning from Dr. Kanuga's dispensary, five hundred yards off the cycle shop, he found on his way back a crowd of 500 people, consisting mostly of high class Hindus, and the property brought from the house of Rao Bahadur Bulakhdas, Personal Assistant to the Controller being burnt. The third accused came on the scene, shouting "There is a European in Anandlal's cycle shop. Let us kill him." Then a crowd of nearly hundred men, went towards the cycle shop. Witness accompanied the crowd and witnessed the blows aimed at Mr. Fraser with seckles by the first and second accused while, the third accused excited the mob and hit Mr. Fraser with stick and the fourth accused flung pots filled with mud water at Mr. Fraser's unconscious body lying face downwards.

Before the cross-examination of witness Ganaji was concluded, the Special Tribunal, which had early drawn the attention of the defence counsels, that charges against the accused can be framed at any time and they should immediately state their plea and submit list of defence witnesses, proceeded to frame charges. The charge of waging war against the King, punishabl eunder section 121 A I. P. C., which was included in the charge-sheet was dropped and charges of murder, rioting and abetment, punishable under sections 302, 114, 147 and 148, I. P. C., were framed against all accused, all of whom pleaded 'not guilty.'

Cross-examination of Ganaji, having being concluded the formal evidence of police constable was dispensed with by the prosecution and defence. The next witness, Motilal, a Baniya, resident of the locality to cycle shop, and following it and witnessing assaults by accused on Mr. Fraser.

Examined by the Tribunal, witness disposed the third accused was unarmed and he assaulted Mr. Fraser with his fist only. The Tribunal rose for the day and re-assembles to-morrow. The defence might begin on Monday.

AHMEDABAD, June 5.

The news spread by the Bombay Gujarati Papers that, with the aid of the ashram people, Miss Anusuya Ben Sarabhai and some local pleaders are busy conducting an enquiry of their own in connection with the recent disturbances, proves to be incorrect. The fact is that local pleaders, feeling that many innocent persons also would be amongst those arrested under suspicion in the confusion that followed the recent disturbances are, taking necessary steps with the aid of personal investigation and enquiry to come to the aid of innocent men, if any, now under detention, awaiting trial

AMRITSAR BANK MURDER CASE

20 SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LAHORE, June 4.

Judgment has been delivered in the Amritsar National Bank Murder Case in which 21 persons were charged for attacking the National Bank, murdering Messrs. Stewart and Scott, sacking and burning the bank, and looting godown containing cloth and other goods to the value of several lakhs of rupees.

All accused were convicted, twenty sentenced to death and forfeiture of property, and one to seven years rigorous imprisonment.

RENONCANT SOLDIERS OF FRENCH INDIA.

DEMAND ABOLITION OF RACIAL INEQUALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PONDICHERRY, June 1.

About five hundred renoncant soldiers of French India who enlisted for military service during the late war, have addressed a petition to the Minister of Colonies demanding abolition of racial inequality and inclusion of renoncants in the same electoral list with Europeans. They also moved without success the Municipal Commission for revision of the electoral list. They approached the Justice of Peace at Pondicherry, who while admitting the justice of their cause had to reject the petition on the ground that it was *ultra vires*. The soldiers have now laid their case before the Court of Casation in Paris, the expenses of the proceedings being met out of subscriptions raised among the renoncants of French India.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE FARES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

We are notified by Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents for the P. and O. and B. I. S. N. Cos., that they have received instructions that in view of the rise in the rate of exchange the Homeward passage rates by steamers sailing after the 1st June are to be calculated at the equivalent of the outward sterling fares at exchange 1/8.

"GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S DESPATCH."

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule League, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. C. P. Ramswami Iyyr on the "Government of India Despatch", to-day, at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.), in the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

SOUTH AFRICA ARMING AGAINST BOLSHEVISM.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE ACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 5.

CAPE TOWN, May 23.—A bill extending the operation of the Public Welfare Acts contains important amendments directed against Bolshevism. It prohibits publication of matter or membership of associations advocating violence in order to effect changes in political, industrial or economic conditions or publication of matter inciting natives. It also provides for registration and identification of aliens.

In the Assembly on the committee stage of the Diamond Taxation Bill a proposal to reduce the tax on alluvials by five per cent. was negatived by 46 votes to 36.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ACCELERATION OF ISSUE OF INFORMATION TO BRITISH PUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

Recd. 11-30 a.m., June, 5.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Kennedy Jones, Mr. Montagu stated that steps had been taken to accelerate the issue of information with regard to Indian affairs.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Montagu stated that it had been arranged that a selection board constituted by the Civil Service Commission, for selecting class I clerks should also interview the Indian Civil Service candidates and make recommendations with regard to them to the Secretary of State. The Board was now working. The process of filling vacancies by selection would be spread over two years.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, May 31st.—Notts beat Sussex by innings and 175 runs.

Essex beat Lancs by nine wickets.

London, May 31st.—Derbyshire beat Leicestershire by nine wickets.

London, May 30th.—The Cambridge University to-day beat the Army by ten wickets. The match between the Oxford University and the Australians remained drawn.

Reuter learns that Admiralty contemplate a Trans-Atlantic flight shortly with either airships R33 or R34.

The match between Marylebone and Yorkshire was drawn.

Mr. Earle announced his impending resignation from the Presidency of the Board of Agriculture.

"NEITHER SUBSTANCE NOR SHADOW."

INDIAN ASSOCIATION ON GOVT. OF INDIA DESPATCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

The Indian Association of Calcutta has issued a lengthy statement, expressing its opinion on the Despatch of the Government of India of 5th March. The Association says, the Government of India failed most signally in its duty. The outer framework or the scheme of the joint report report has been preserved, but Government have made recommendations, which strike at its very root, and alter it beyond recognition. The Association fails to discover any trace of responsible government or anything approaching to responsible government in their recommendation. The Association next examines in detail the proposals made in the despatch regarding diarchy, powers and functions of ministers, the position of the legislative council, the position of the Indian Civil Service, and the appointment of provincial governors. The statement says the Association is driven to the conclusion that recommendations of the Government of India as a whole are fatal to realisation of responsible government in India in terms of the announcement of 20th August. What has been actually offered is neither substance nor shadow of any responsible system of Government. They take away with one hand what they profess to give with the other. The Association is convinced that if these recommendations are given effect to, they will intensify public discontent and produce in the minds of people utmost distrust of intentions of the British Government. The Association cannot but characterise these recommendations as instituting a breach of faith to which His Majesty's Government ought not to be a party.

QUARTERS FOR CALCUTTA POSTMEN.

SCHEME IN PROGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

The Hon. Mr. G. R. Clarke, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, who arrived here from Simla yesterday, interviewed by an Associated Press correspondent on the recent Postal peons' strike said that the question of providing quarters to postal peons had now been engaging his attention and if the Bengal Government agreed it was now proposed to obtain a site in Ahmerst Street for the construction of proper hostel for post peons. In the meantime the Director-General will grant home allowance to peons until quarters are ready.

Mr. Clarke has written letters of thanks to Mr. Pickford, Mr. Kirkham and Dr. S. P. Sarbadicary expressing warm appreciation of services rendered by Anglo-Indian and Bengalee Boy Scouts, and members of the Calcutta University Corps during the recent postal strike.

Mr. Clarke leaves for Simla on Friday night.

BRITAIN'S INDEBTEDNESS TO U. S.

4050 MILLION DOLLARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

Replying to Mr. Buckley, Mr. Chamberlain stated that Britain at present owned the United States 4,050 million dollars net.

RIGA OCCUPIED BY BALTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Kennworthy, Mr. Hornsworth stated that the representative at Libau reported on May 24th, that Riga had been occupied by the Balts supported by a German cavalry division. He understood that the representatives of the Allies in Paris had considered the matter in view of adoption of the necessary measures.

BOLSHEVIK FLIGHT TO KRONSTADT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

Recd. Midnight, June 5.

HELSINGFORS.—The Bolshevik battleship Petropavlosk and three others shelled the coast west of Krasnajagorka. Seven British warships engaged the enemy in a fight lasting 50 minutes after which the Bolsheviks fled to Kronstadt.

EX-CROWN PRINCE'S RETURN TO WEERINGEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30, 1-25 p.m.

Recd. 11 p.m., June 5.

AMSTERDAM.—The German ex-Crown Prince has returned to Wieringen after meeting the ex-Kaiserin at Amersfoort.

MISHAP TO A DEMOBILISATION. TROOP TRAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30, 1-30 p.m.

Recd. 11 p.m., June 5.

CHARLEROI.—A train on which were demobilised British soldiers was derailed. Three carriages were over-turned killing seven and seriously injuring twenty.

MYSTERIOUS DEPARTURE OF EX-CROWN PRINCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

Recd. 8 p.m., June 5.

"The Times" Hague correspondent states that the ex-Crown Prince left Wieringen on May 28th unexpectedly and went to Ewyksluis in North Holland where a motor-car was waiting to convey him to an unknown destination.

DEMONSTRATION AT DUSSELDORF.

2 KILLED : 7 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COLOGNE, May 31.

Recd. 11 p.m., June 5.

Two were killed and seven wounded in the demobilised soldiers demonstration at Dusseldorf.

SWITZERLAND'S NEUTRALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1

Recd. 8 p.m., June 5.

BERNE.—The Federal Council replying to identical notes from the Allies dated May 19th asking that Switzerland should prohibit trading with Germany in the event of the Allies being compelled to take new measures against Germany, says that she is unable to give an undertaking which is incompatible with neutrality.

About one thousand *mehtars* and sweepers of the Howrah Municipality went on strike on Sunday. The cause of the strike was due to their demand for grain allowance of one rupee each. The authorities have settled matters, and work was resumed after a day.

The Calcutta Corporation have decided to grant a grain allowance of Rs. 2 per month to sweepers and cart drivers.

(Continued from Colum 6.)

the budget proposals for next year are being framed, I propose to bring up for consideration the question of appointing a fire inspector to be graded as a supernumerary head foreman or senior foreman."

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the applicant be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

FURLOUGH TO DR. HORMUSJI.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji, acting Executive Health Officer, who was suffering from post-influenza debility, had applied for leave until the 3rd July 1919. Dr. Sorab had been absent from duty since the 12th May suffering from influenza. The Commissioner requested the sanction of the committee to furlough being granted to Dr. Sorab from the 12th May to the 3rd July 1919. He suggested for the consideration of the Corporation that Dr. J. Cairns, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., acting senior assistant Health Officer, who had been carrying on the work during Dr. Sorab's absence, should be appointed acting Executive Health Officer, as from the 12th May last.

The Committee granted the furlough asked for and forwarded the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation for orders regarding the Commissioner's proposal for the appointment of a *locum tenens* during Dr. Sorab's absense.

OUR PLACES OF AMUSEMENTS.

THEIR INSANITARY CONDITION.

NEW AC. EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabolkar presiding.

The Chairman at the outset said that before proceeding with the regular business he would take this opportunity of offering on behalf of the Standing Committee their very warm congratulations to their colleague Mr. Griffith on the distinction of "O. B. E." conferred on him by Government on the occasion of the birth-day of his Imperial Majesty King George V. Mr. Griffith had within a short time proved himself to be a very able and popular Commissioner of Police and his work in maintaining peace and order throughout the City during the recent critical times was well-known, and it was no wonder that Government should have shown their appreciation of his work by conferring on him the honour. He (the speaker) wished Mr. Griffith long life to enjoy the honour which he (the speaker) hoped was merely a precursor of higher honours yet to follow. (Applause).

WANTED REFORMS IN THEATRES.

The Committee considered a letter to the President, dated the 18th February 1919, from Mr. Shankar K. G. Padwal, stating that some of the theatres situated at Falkland Road and Grant Road were located in the immediate neighbourhood of milch cattle and horse stables; that the provision of latrines and privies was inadequate and that some were placed very close to aerated water booths and pansupari shops, thereby affecting the drinks and eatables generally consumed by the poorer classes of theatre-goers; that the question of decency in public places must not be overlooked; that in one case the latrines were placed in the very entrance of the passage which was hardly 6 feet wide; that the Corporation would be conferring a great boon on the public visiting these theatres if they enforced sanitary conveniences on a more liberal scale; stating further that in some theatres the pit which was mainly patronised by the poor was so very low that a man of average height had to bend down while entering it and that there was hardly sufficient air for breathing purposes there and that this state of things could be remedied by removing the shops from under the pit seats; that in some theatres the emergency exit abutted on narrow or blocked up gullies and that they were dangerous to the public in the event of panic; that he was informed that the Municipal Engineer's Department exercised some control on public places of amusement so far as the building regulations were concerned; and that it would be a great boon to the public if the Health Department were to co-operate with the Engineering Department; and that he was confident that the Police Department would welcome such co-operation, adding that steps should also be taken to remove the dealwood frontage and the basements of the stage which were dangerous to the public as well as to the actors in the event of fire, requesting the Corporation to give serious thought to this subject and not to shelve it because the control of these places was under the Police and that the Corporation would induce the Commissioner of Police of exercise more vigilance and to do the needful in the matter of the improvement of theatres.

Mr. Padwal, in a further letter, suggested that a report might be called for regarding the surprise visits paid to theatres by the Fire Brigade Department to see whether the emergency exits, fire-staircases, etc., were in proper order, and by the Health Department to see precautions taken to prevent wreckless spitting and commission of other nuisances.

"UNSATISFACTORY CINEMA THEATRES."

The Commissioner, in a letter, said:

"I have the honour to refer to Standing Committee Resolution No. 3641, dated the 27th February 1919, and Corporation Resolution No. 3915, dated the 6th March 1919, forwarding for remarks a letter from Mr. Shankar K. G. Padwal complaining of the condition of certain cinema theatres (not specified) at Falkland Road and Grant Road. Many of the cinema theatres not only in the area referred to but elsewhere in the City are unsatisfactory, both as regards their sanitary condition and as regards risk from fire. The Health Department is now making detailed enquiries regarding cinema theatres all over Bombay, and as defects come to light, it is taking and will take action to remedy them. I have asked the Health Officer to note briefly on this subject in his quarterly reports, so that the Corporation may be aware of what is being done. As regards risks from fire a detailed report, with suggestions, in regard to the action to be taken was prepared by Mr. Greenop and sent to the Commissioner of Police, the licensing authority for cinemas, in February last. Among other things, the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, has pointed out that it is necessary that the fire arrangements at theatres and other places of amusement should be inspected regularly and that the staff employed by the proprietors should be trained. This and the inspection of premises at the instance of the license department (about 200 such inspections were made last year, and many more could be made with advantage) are enough to occupy the whole time of an officer. The Fire Brigade is not at present in a position to undertake more work of this sort than it does at present, as the staff is not strong enough. When

(Continued in Column 5.)

HUGE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

50,000 Half-Watt

AND

1,20,000 One-Watt

"PHILIPS" LAMPS

IN ASSORTED VOLTAGES AND CANDLE POWER

Just consider what must be the Public Demand for these Lamps!

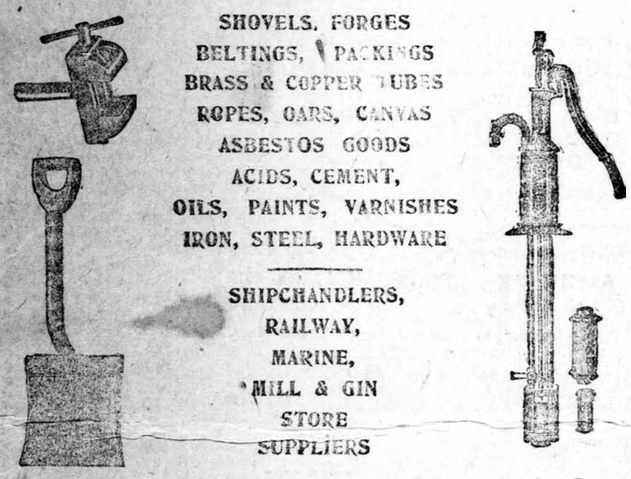
Telegrams.—"PRECIOUS," BOMBAY. Telephone.—No. 2447.

Sole Agents:—PRECIOUS ELECTRIC CO., 47B, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LARGE STOCKS

OF

SHOVELS, FORGES
BELTINGS, PACKINGS
BRASS & COPPER TUBES
ROPES, OARS, CANVAS
ASBESTOS GOODS
ACIDS, CEMENT,
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES
IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE



SHIPCHANDLERS,
RAILWAY,
MARINE,
MILL & GIN
STORE
SUPPLIERS

Ebrahim Mahomedally & Co.

368-370 Abdool Rehman Street,
BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"CULTURE." Telephone 789.

COSSI SILK for one Complete Suit
Rs. 7/8 & 12/8, Superior 19/- & 20/-
SAMPLE AS. 4
which will be deducted while executing the order.
KHAKI COSSI SILK SOCKS & CYCLING HOSE
Rs. 7/12 & 15/- per Dozen. Thick Stuff Rs. 9/- & 18/- per Dozen.
Orders less than 6 Pairs cannot be Executed.
32 BRASS & 30 WOODEN TOYS RS. 5.
PADDY SILK MANUFACTURING CO., BENARES CITY

IN BOMBAY—and its SUBURBS
OUR MANUFACTURED
Cossi Silk Suit Pieces
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON
are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for
ONE SUIT COMPLETE.
Price, Rs. 8 per piece.
Order a piece to-day and mark what you save in the long run
Hundreds have already tried.
WHY NOT YOU?
Order from—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY
BENARES CITY (INDIA)

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.
JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.
We are importing Chemicals, Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, France, America and Japan and can guarantee the quality of all goods supplied by us.
A trial order solicited.

Automatic Fire-Extinguishers
Mantles and Incandescent Lamp
Electric Fans and Fixtures
Red Seal Dry Battery
Icy-Hot Vacuum Flasks
Camp Cots and Water Bags
Accessories
Novelties
Prices defy Competition.
THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUSSAM STREET, BOMBAY.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions, opposite Museum West, BOMBAY
IS THE
ONLY PLACE
IN INDIA
WHERE
HYDROCELE
IS CURED BY QALIFIED EXPERTS
CENT. PER CENT.
By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

Commercial Corporation Ltd.
with which is incorporated
TECHNO ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTE
Established 1901
Continues to prepare candidates for all Recognised Accountancy Exams. Special reduced terms to Graduates. Non-Matrics are eligible for L.C.C. Exams. Apply personally between 6 & 7 p.m. at
25, Medows St. Fort, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th June 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.686	Inch.
Temperature of Air	85.8	Deg.
West Bulb Thermometer	79.8	,,
Dew Point	77.9	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.791	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	6.4	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	91.0	,,
Maximum do.	79.2	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW, W, WNW.	
Movement of Wind	218	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.41	Inch.
Total fall during month	0.41	,,
Do. do. year	0.52	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 5th	0.00	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill
	Ja'e	h. m.	ft. in.	Ja'e	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur.	5	m 4 19	24 11	5	m 10 0	19 8
		4 39a	26 4		11 34a	18 9
Fri.	6	m 5 2/	24 4	6	m 11 2	20 4
		5 30a	25 6			
Sat.	7	m 6 45	24 3	7	m 9 38	18 8
		6 25a	24 11		0 24a	21 0
Sun.	8	m 9	24 8	8	m 1 25	18 6
		8 24a	24 8		1 39a	12 2
Mon.	9	m 9 10	25 3	9	m 2 10	18 1
		8 52a	24 8		2 34a	27 1
Tues.	10	m 9 54	25 11	10	m 2 49	17 8
		9 10a	24 11		3 24a	30 9
Wed.	11	m 10 33	26 8	11	m 3 26	17 2
		9 54a	25 2		4 10a	30 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June 5 (Thursday	Sunrise	6h. 1m.	Sunset	7h. 13m
,, 6 (Friday)	,,	6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 14m
,, 7 (Saturday	,,	6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 15m
,, 8 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 1m.	,,	6h. 12m
,, 9 (Monday)	,,	6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 15m
,, 10 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 15m
,, 11 (Wednes)	,,	6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 16m

Phase of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	2h. 34-9m.	a.m.
First Quarter	7d.	6h. 8-8m.	p.m.
Full Moon	15d.	1h. 55-1m.	p.m.
Last quarter	23d.	4h. 51-1m	p.m.
New Moon	30d.	11h. 0 4m.	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 5th June, '919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal at Ambala and Rawalpindi. Both day and night temperatures continue above normal, the excess being considerable in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature has risen generally and is normal during the day and in slight excess at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded in the south. Temperature has risen in Rajputana and is above normal at night in the northern districts, but is below normal during the day at Kotah and Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj reports 0.20 in. of rain and Indore 0.15 in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature has risen, but is still below normal at several stations; night temperature is in excess at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports 0.15 in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in slight defeat in Berar. Temperature has risen generally; the maximum is above normal at Chanda; the minimum is in slight excess in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Moderately heavy rain has fallen in the south Konkan and a light shower is reported from Ratnagiri; Karwar has had 1.52 in. and Mormugao 1.17 in. Humidity is in slight excess in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the southern half of the division; Sholapur reports 0.63 in., Bijapur 0.12 in. and Hyderabad 1.84 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in the area of rain. Night temperature is below the average in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks. The monsoon has given nearly general rain on the west coast as far north as Ratnagiri and in the south Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan, and local rain in south-east Madras, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few showers are also reported from Berar, Central India West and Cutch.

A slight improvement is perceptible on the west coast, but conditions have not yet become favourable for a normal extension of the monsoon northwards. Light to moderate easterly winds are blowing up the Gangetic plain. Temperature has risen in country and continues above normal in the country and continues above normal in the Punjab, the highest maximum recorded yesterday being 115 deg. F. at Rawalpindi.

Rainfall is likely to extend in the Central Provinces, but may decrease in the Madras Deccan. A few duststorms or thunderstorms appear probable in the Punjab.

INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 4TH JUNE, 1919.

The monsoon has been somewhat more active on the west coast of the Peninsula and the storm in the Bay is developing. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma excepting the extreme north, Chota Nagpur, the Konkan, Mysore, Malabar and south-east Madras and local in the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and south Rajputana.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Kyaukpyu two inches; Minbu, Monywa one; Mandalay, Maymyo three-quarters; Barisal one, Dinajpur four Ranchi a half; Purnea one and a half, Udaipir a half; Chitaldrug three-quarters; Madura one.

Maximum temperature rose yesterday to one hundred and eighteen degrees at Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar and is approximately ten degrees above normal along the north-west Frontier and in the extreme north.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 99-2 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 3·5308 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 98 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·0816 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 97 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·1237 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95-8 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·7120 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....
or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of
Bengal
Bombay out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....
Madras
day of.....1919.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

RESHARPENED
Gillette, Clemak, Auto &c. Re. 1-2 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick Blades As. 4 each. Razors As. 8 each. All Post Free. HAIR CLIPPERS, Sharpened, Toilet Re. 1-4 each Horse Rs. 2-8 each. Electroplating done. MATHEWS & Co., 88, Medows St. (Op. Taraporevala) Bombay

THE BHARAT LUXMI PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—81, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.
Established 1910. CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 4,00,000, (FOUR LAKHS).
Affairs of the company investigated by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal, and certified that "IT IS CARRYING ON BUSINESS HONESTLY."
Premium Re. 1 to Rs. 4 monthly, both in Life and Marriage Branches. WANTED Rs. SPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS ALL OVER INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON For Particulars apply to
MANAGING AGENTS.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PRO. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, declination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, three Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 60 Pearls, Rs. 2-8-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY,
Market, BOMBAY.

COAL! COAL!
ARGE stock of all sorts of 1st and 2
COAL, available at cheap
ready and forward delivery. For
and other particulars, write to P
LCUTTA.

Digitized by Maharashtra Legislature Secretariat
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the headache, are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4, V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz. Phials Rs. 8-12, V.P.P. Rs.10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.
29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA.
Consulting Physician:
KAVIRAJ UPENDRANATH SEN.

Rs. 5

WILL BRING TWO BEAUTIFUL SETS OF
32 BRASS TOYS
40 WOODEN TOYS
Well polished and coloured.

and COSSI SILK

High grade of Suiting piece, size 3½ yds × 54 in.
Complete for one Suit, Rs. 8 per piece.
Pure Silk Chadar, lining borders Rs 12 per pair.
Pure Satin Silk Saries with fancy lace or borders suitable for Ladies, Price, Rs. 15 per Saree.
Order from

The Standard Silk Mfg. Co.
BENARES CITY.

DO NOT RUN

hither and thither but be cool and self composed !!!

When **Cholera** breaks out in a family, what will the house-holder do? he must administer at once

Dr. S. K. BURMAN'S
Extract of **CAMPHOR,** the best and most effective Cholera Preventive of the age.

Price annas 4 per phial. Packing and Postage 1 to 4—5 annas.

DR. S. K. BURMAN
5, Tarachand Dutt Street, CALCUTTA.
Telegraphic Address—"CAMPHOR."
Agent:—
A. M THAKAR
122, PRINCESS ST., FIDA BUILDING, BOMBAY 2.

ACHES and PAINS

SOON VANISH
UNDER BRISK
RUBBING
WITH
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE

The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief.

Per Pot, Re. 1. 3 Pots, Rs. 2-10-0.
POSTAGE AND PACKING EXTRA.
Obtainable only from
GLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Juma Musjid, Market,
BOMBAY No. 2.

The **Warrior**

The Warrior
must be powerful to **WIN.**
Time, Experience and the most severe tests have made our
WARRIOR WRIST WATCHES
win the Public confidence.
Above all the Warrior watch is great value for the money you pay for it.
It costs only Rs. 25 (Nickel Silver) and is guaranteed for TWO years.
O. B. 5161

The Cheapest small size lever wrist watch of reliable quality on the market. —516.

Madorina Watch Co. Ltd
KINGS BUILDING,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.
Ask for our latest Illustrated Catalogue

If you have any ailment
DON'T FORGET TO TRY

AB-I-HAYAT (Regd.)

THE GREAT ELIXIR OF LIFE
which can cure you of all diseases
AND
Is a sure preventive of all troubles
SPECIALLY

Hydrocele, Heartburn, Indigestion, Insomnia, Joint Jaundice, Kidney disease, Lumbago, Liver trouble, Tuberculosis, Toothache, Urinary diseases, Ulcers, Vomitting, Venereal diseases, Wounds, Worms in the belly, Acidity, Cholera, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Nausea, and many more, too numerous to mention.

It would require a big volume to give a full detail of the numerous marvellous effects of the Great Elixir **Ab-i-Hayat** and to narrate all the miraculous cures, effected through its help. Briefly, it can be safely said that it is **the surest, the safest and the most efficacious medicine** for all sorts of ailments. **It is Mother Nature's own healing agent,** and so is very prompt in its action. It is Free from all injurious propensities as its ingredients are purely herbal. It is very quickly assimilated in the system and instantaneously begins its beneficial work. Moreover its **effects** are not temporary and transitory but **permanent and long lasting.** It is a **wonderful external remedy** for toothache, earache, burns, insect bites, etc., etc.

Agents Wanted. **Hence it is** **Commission Liberal.**
THE GREATEST NECESSITY OF ONE'S
EVERY DAY LIFE

And should be kept in every pocket and in every household at all times and all places.

Price Rs. 2 only per phial.—Sample annas 8 only.
The Manager, AB-I-HAYAT Pharmacy No. B.
Sufi-Ab-i-Hayat Buildings, Sufi-Ab-i-Hayat Post Office, Pindi Baha-ud-Din (Punjab.)

VERDICT OF THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Your Ab-i-Hayat is a wonderful discovery in the world, it should be kept in every pocket, every home, at all times and places.—**Khan Bahadur Moulvi Nihal-ud-Din Ahmed, 1st Grade Collector, Unao.**

INCOMPARABLE.

I am proud to say that your Ab-i-Hayat is very useful and effective medicine, and in most cases I found it incomparable.—**Hony. Captain Sardar Bahadur Ali Gauhar Khan, Madatabad (Jhelum).**

BUSINESS PROGRESSIVE.

M. D. Avan's accounts are kept very honestly which are rare. His medicine business shows him a progressive man. His newspapers are well conducted.—**C F. Stickland, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Gujrat.**

WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

Please send three bottles of Ab-i-Hayat, it is a wonderful medicine for aches and pains in the body.—**A. R. Anderson, Esq, Assistant Superintendent, Police, Sandoway.**

Wagner Electric
Manufacturing Company. St. Louis U.S.A.
The Greatest Producer of Single phase —Motors in the World.
For A. C. Motors, Rectifiers, Electric Testing Instruments.

Roth Bros & Co.,
Chicago, U. S. A.
For D. C. Motors, Dynamos, &c.

RIDER ERICSSION ENGINE Co.
New York, U. S. A.
For Hot Air Pumping Engines for Household and Irrigation purposes.

Sole Agent for whole of India:
BABAN GOKHALAY
ATMARAM MANSION, BOMBAY, No. 4.
Liberal terms to trade and Educational Institutions.
A Large Stock in Bombay Depot.
Beware of Secondhand or Rebuilt Motors with which the Market is flooded.

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals of Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
For Malarial Fevers, Influenza and mild forms of Plague
USE
Batliwalla's Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills, Price Rs. 1-2

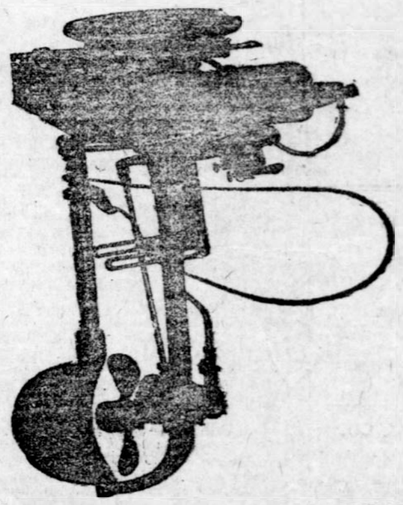
Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price Re. 1. Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. I and II each, in Bottle of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE (Small), 10 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting, Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER, 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown, Rs. 1-8. RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch, etc., price As. 4.

Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by
Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Co., Limited.
Worli Laboratory, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:
"BATLIWALLA WORLI, BOMBAY"

The Centre of Attraction

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER
REPLACES
GERMAN PILSENER
Dai Nippon Brewery Company Ld.,
The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets
ASAHI BRAND
The Best Brand in Japan. Nothing to match it in quality.
Sole Agents—MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LIMITED.
SUB-AGENTS:
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co. | P. C. SHROFF & SONS
D. D. BARIA | M. P. BARIA.
BOMBAY.

KURWA & KAJIJI, SHIPCHANDLERS, IRONMONGERS AND CONTRACTORS.
Importers and Dealers in Engineers', Builders' and Contractors' tools of every description.
— Enquiries and Correspondence invited. —
Office and Showroom—ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
Warehouses—BALARAM STREET, GRANT ROAD and 11-13-27-29 DHUNJI STREET, NEAR MOMBADEVI.



THE WATERMAN PORTO-MOTOR
Model C-16—3-3½ H. P.
INSTANTANEOUS—POSITIVE REVERSE

Start or stop your boat at will without stopping the Engine.
The originial outboard or Porto Motor
The first detachable motor ever built.
Is still such motor in the World in Flexibility of control and speed for a wonderful source of enjoyment.
Specially designed Reversing Propeller
It is an Engine with a thousand speed with the same Perfect control as an Automobile. Flywheel Magneto. Automobile Float-feed carburetor.
It is a Perfect Mechanism in every respect.

Without
Alphabet cannot be learnt without knowing A.
So
Health can not be got without
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
They are a sovereign cure for ments, and physical weakness.
16 days' trial costs only a Rupee.
VAIDYASHASTRI
Manishankar Govindji,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR—KATHIAWAR.
Branch Office:
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

For Free Illustrated BOOKLET *apply to*
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema, Girgaum,
BOMBAY.

Just Received Original
WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
SPECIALLY REDUCED PRICE Rs. 2 PER BOX
BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART
CENTURY BUILDING, HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Premier
ART JEWELLERS

By Appointment to
H. H. The Maharaja of Bhavnagar

NAROTAMDAS BHAU
SHAIK MEMON ST., BOMBAY 2.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.